SCIENCE AND ART

—OF—

Teaching United States History

—BY—

W. H. SCHULZ,

County Superintendent of Schools, Sauk County, Wis.

A BOOK FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

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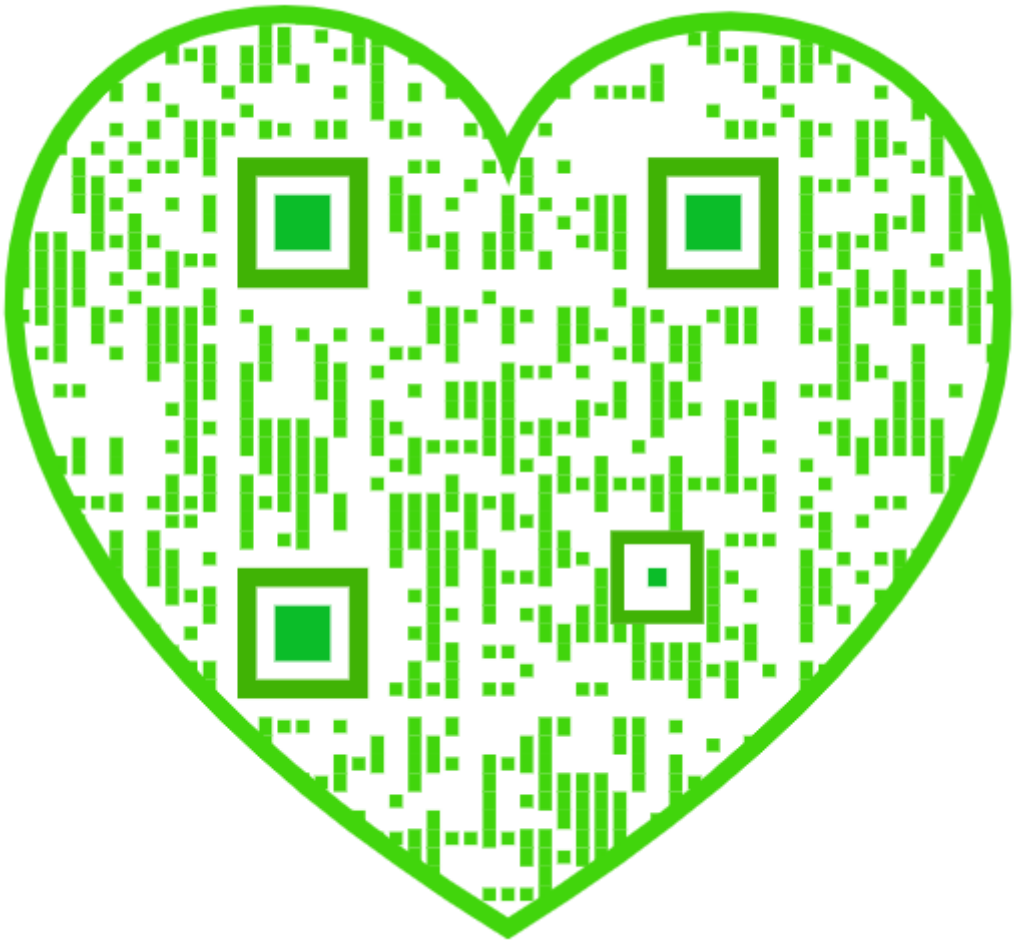

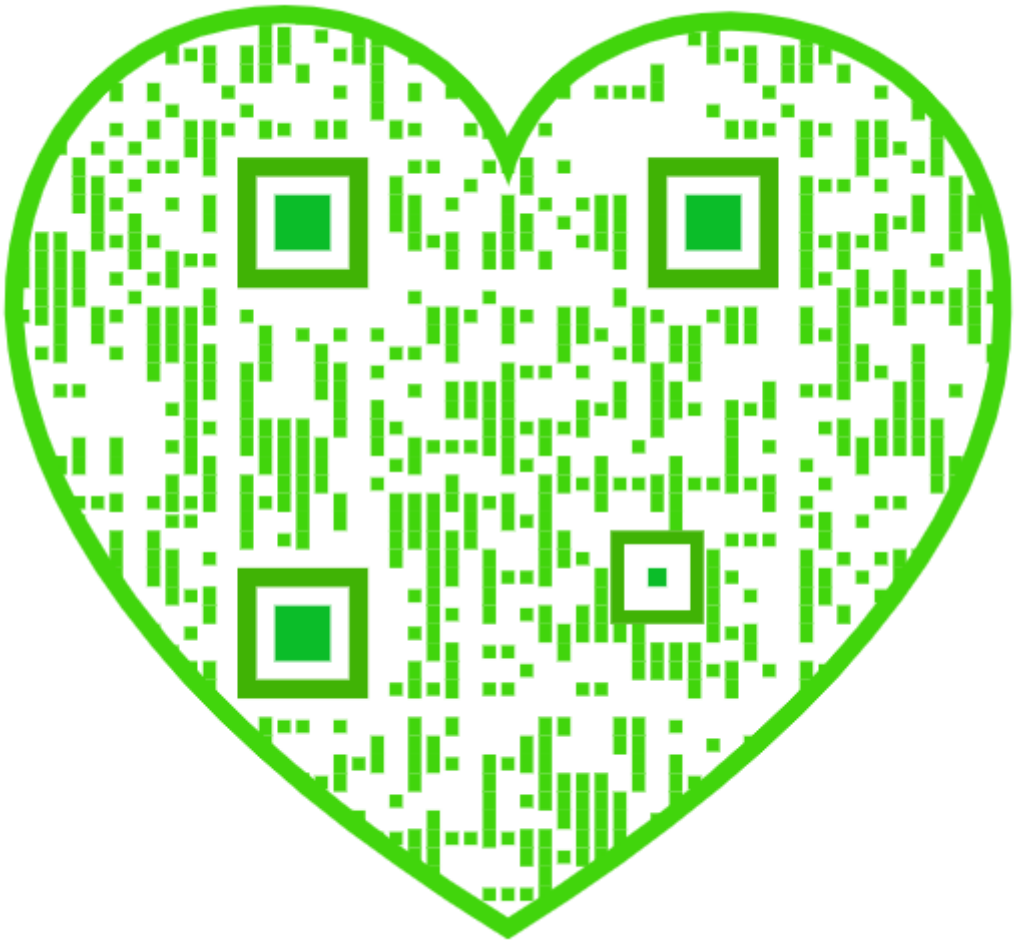

SCIENCE AND ART

OF TEACHING

United States History,

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Superintendent of Schools, Sauk County.

"THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO ROME,
BUT THE ONE WHICH IS THE PLEASANTEST AND SHORTEST,
AND AT THE SAME TIME MOST PROFITABLE TO PASS OVER,
IS CERTAINLY THE BEST."

METHODS SHOULD MAKE WORK
PLEASANT, TIME SAVING AND PROFITABLE.

Entered according to act of Congress, by W. H. Schulz, in 1891

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PREFACE.

The author has been prompted to write this little volume knowing that there is little in our educational literature that is of any direct help to the inexperienced teacher to teach a special subject. Some of our scientific treatises lack the first element of science, viz., simplicity, so that they are of no use to young teachers, and some are mere outlines, giving only a scientific arrangement of the subject matter, which are nothing better than what is given in connection with most text-books on history. We hope to be able to give to the young teacher a brief and clear exposition of the principles of teaching history and also a limited selection of methods in connection with outlines and exercises as examples.

THE AUTHOR.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING HISTORY.

READ CAREFULLY, PRACTICE DAILY.

1. *Lead from the known to the unknown.*

This principle should be observed in teaching history as well as in geography or any other study because we can only see with the light (knowledge) we already have. *Light* comes first from a luminous source, then later on, after it has illumined something it may come also from an illumined source.

NOTE.—Teach incidents in the history of the locality where the school is situated.

CAUTION.—Be careful to avoid gossip or scandalous incidents.

2. *Interest and arouse curiosity first, then thought.*

Interest is always, and in the beginning especially, the "water of life," that arouses the mind to thought and sets the tongue to flowing.

If your class is dull it is because their hearts have not been kindled into fire by a well told historical incident.

NOTE.—Select the very best striking occurrences in your own town first, then county and state.

3. *History should be the story and every story history.*

This means that history is to be begun and continued as story telling for several months and then occasionally. "*Children learn largely by imitation*," hence they will readily become good story tellers by imitating their teacher. The

great aim in history teaching should be to teach to think and tell and tell and think.

NOTE 1.—Stories of great events in our country's history.

NOTE 2.—Biographical stories that are full of grandeur.

4. *The exercises should be of such a nature as to stimulate and cultivate the mind, not blurr and dull.*

If our pupils act dull, it is a pretty sure sign that they are being dulled, and the only remedy is to wake them up. There are plenty of methods; the fault is our own if we do not succeed.

5. *Teach one thing at a time.*

This means teach one point at a time, and from point to point until a topic is mastered, then from topic to topic until the whole subject is mastered. This gives the student a clear and also comprehensive view of a subject with a relation of all its parts.

This is the capital argument for the topical method of teaching history.

6. *Be assured that the student has correct and clear ideas.*

(a) Thoughts are made up of ideas in proper order.

(b) Words are the signs of ideas.

(c) Impressions that are well made on the mind and are recallable, are ideas.

(d) Thoughts put together in a certain way lead one to make a conclusion.

The above will lead any one to see at a glance the importance of correct impressions, and the knowing of the correct meaning of words that occur in a lesson. Students frequently cannot get the thought in a discourse because they do not know the ideas that some of the words represent.

7. *See to it that students form correct conclusions or judgments.*

This may be done in several ways. One of the best ways is to separate or break up the chain of thought and discover the comparison of thoughts that leads to our conclusion, and see

whether all parts are true. The application of our minds to historical subjects, we call the philosophy of history.

8. *Seek an equal development of all the faculties of the mind.*

Develop faculties that are neglected. Attention of this kind is absolutely necessary to make powerful and successful minds.

9. *History has its special mission in mind development.*

1st. To get ideas, thoughts and conclusions on historical subjects and the consequent power of the mind to judge, form concepts, and reason.

2d. To retain and recall useful knowledge. We probably always retain, whether directly conscious of the fact or not, but it is very difficult for many to recall what they have learned. The power of recalling, which is one of the most desirable that we can possess, depends on the mind's power to associate ideas, thoughts, conclusions, dates, &c.

The power of association should receive special attention. Minds noted for great memory always have this power greatly developed.

10. *Love of purity, justice, and liberty should receive much attention.*

The feelings as well as the intellect must be developed. "One half of the time now spent on English grammar at too early an age, would be sufficient to teach our children to love the republic, and to become its loyal and life-long supporters."—Garfield.

11. *A desire to act and act right as a citizen.*

The student should at first be impelled by interest, later on, more and more by his own resolve.

12. *The study of history and government must develop the citizen and patriot of the future.*

Greek children were taught to admire the virtues of their ancestors, the Romans to worship their heroes and the grandeur of Rome, so must ours learn to admire the deeds of our great Americans.

METHODS, OUTLINES AND DIRECTIONS.

PRIMARY AND MIDDLE FORM COURSE.

I.

Incidents in the history of the locality where the school is situated.

EXERCISES ORAL.

1. About the building of the school house. When?

2. When the country was new. Indians owned all. Driven away. Was it right?

3. What shows that Indians were here? (Stone axes, arrow heads, copper knives, stone knives, sod over-grown corn-fields, mounds.)

4. Deer, wolves, wild cats, panthers, bison, badgers, beavers, rattle snakes and bears very plenty then.

5. Early settlers. Name some. Where they came from. How they lived. Their houses, farms, oxen, wagons, tools.

6. War between North and South. Many men went. Great fights.

7. Each locality generally has some few events that can be given.

DIRECTIONS.

1. These facts should be woven into short stories by the teacher.

2. Talked about next day.

3. A few questions asked.

4. Higher history class may write some very short stories about local incidents.

5. Read one of these stories occasionally to them.

CAUTION.—Avoid gossip or scandalous stories. Why?

II.

Interesting occurrences in the history of your own town, county and state.

TOWN:

- How named. Why?
- First settler. First house, church, school house, railroad, &c.
- Villages built. When?
- Indian troubles. Great fires.
- Factories built. Men that went to war—make laws—became noted. Other incidents.

COUNTY:

- Name. Why? When settled? First settler. Indians. Wars. What still to be seen of them?
- First villages—cities—factories.
- The wild woods—prairies—beasts.
- Noted men—noted women.
- First railroads. Steamboats.
- Old farm life—hardships. Other events.
- Daily talks. Questions. One composition.

STATE:

- Name. Why so? When settled? By whom settled? Stories about settlements, Indians, wars, great fires, epidemics, great men, great women, generals.
- Oldest town. When? Where?
- Some State buildings. When built? What for?
- Choice stories of great events. Questions.
- One composition.

III.

OUR LAND.

Stories of events. Biographical stories.

[First in each day's exercise talk about the story told the day before.]

Tell the stories, don't read them. A good example goes a great ways.

Read only for a variety.

1. How our land was found.
2. The red men.
3. Three or four that have sailed around the world. Magellan, Drake, Cook, Grant, Nellie Bly. Compare in time taken.
4. Ponce De Leon.
5. Captain John Smith and Jamestown.
6. The Pilgrims.
7. The war that made us free. Lexington. Bunker Hill.
8. George Washington, a story.
9. Benj. Franklin, a story.
10. How we got Louisiana.
11. Thomas Jefferson, a story.
12. The first steamboat.
13. Slaves, the cotton gin.
14. How we got Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California.
15. Daniel Webster, a story.
16. The war between North and South. Your choice battle, in easy language.
17. Abraham Lincoln, a story.
18. James A. Garfield, a story.
19. The reaper.
20. A composition about six inventions.

DIRECTIONS

1. Read or tell a story once in a while that they know a little about, avoiding the name of the hero of the story, name of battle or war, or the name of the event. Then have them tell you who or what you were talking about.

2. Use libraries or primary histories to get stories from. Most readers give some very good ones.

METHODS, OUTLINES AND DIRECTIONS.

UPPER FORM COURSE.

1. Maps should always be in use with every lesson.
2. Locate every place mentioned in each lesson.
3. Trace every explorer on the map.

13. *Time and Place are the eyes of History.*

Fixing the time and place lead to a better understanding of events. This does not mean that the student should learn a great lot of unimportant dates and places, but every event must stand in its proper time and place in relation to itself and to other events.

14. *The mind must be trained to make associations of events as to cause, time, place, character and results.*

The 14th principle of teaching history if closely adhered to is one of the most valuable and useful trainings that the human mind can be subjected to.

To be able to associate like causes with like events and like events with like causes; the times with their events, events with their times; character of persons or events alike or opposite; and the probable or inevitably consequent results; this makes the historical mind, the mind that is able to marshal the proper material for the narration of historical events.

The power of associating makes a better memory and a keener judgment, and above all things a better reasoner.

15. *It is what we idealize of the past, that we are trying to realize in the present.*

This is an axiomatic truth and we as teachers must see to it that our pupils form noble ideals of character and action.

THE ABORIGINES.

1. When America was discovered they found here the different Indian nations.

2. The Indians may be divided in Indians and Astecs.

3.

- Indians
  - Astecs
    - Pre-Historic
      - Moundbuilders
      - Cliff-dwellers
      - Cave-dwellers
    - Historic
      - Astecs
      - Pueblos
      - Cliff-dwellers
  - Indians (nations)
    - Algonquin
    - Huron
    - Iroquois
    - Cherokee
    - Catawba
    - Uchee
    - Natchez
    - Dacotah or Sioux

Esquimaux in extreme North. Patagonians in extreme South.

4. Divisions of nations was:—

The nations into tribes.

The tribes into clans.

The clans into families.

5. The Sachem was the chief magistrate of the tribe.

6. The Chief was the leader of the tribe in war.

7. The Pre-Historic Astecs were the probable ancestors of the Astecs.

8. They occupied nearly all of North America about from 1,000 to 2,000 years ago.

9. These ancient peoples apparently built the mounds in the Mississippi valley, dwelt in cliffs in the South West, in caves in the North West.

10. The remains of the Moundbuilders are some twenty or twenty-five thousand mounds, numerous broken pottery, fish-hooks, fish traps, stone drills, copper knives, stone-headed spears, stone axes and hammers, weaving hooks, copper spear-heads, copper mines worked.

11. The nature of their earth-works shows that they were warlike, industrious, and probably cannibals.

12. The Cliff dwellers lived in ancient times as they do now in the South West. They were much like the Mound-builders, except not so warlike. They dwelt in cliffs where by location they were isolated from the more warlike tribes.

13. The Cave-dwellers lived in the North West, and are now extinct. They were much like the Cliff-dwellers, but dwelt in caves and caverns, worshipped the sun and some idols, and understood the art of weaving a coarse cloth.

14. The Historic Aztecs were found by the Spaniards in Mexico, Central America and Peru.

15. They were a comparatively peaceful people; had a monarchial form of government; had some large cities and fine palaces; had good roads and bridges.

16. Their emperor at the time of the conquest of Mexico was Montezuma. His successor was Guatamozin.

17. Their houses were built of stone or adobe.

18. In the City of Mexico they had a large temple where human beings were sacrificed. They worshipped idols and in Peru the sun.

19. Some fine works in the art of carving and architecture were found in Peru. They were rich in gold, silver, copper and precious stones.

20. Their money in part consisted of glass tubes filled with grains of gold.

21. They could weave, work in gold, silver, copper, glass and clay.

22. The cruel Spaniards destroyed nearly all of them for their wealth. Their descendants now are quite degenerate compared with their forefathers.

23. Many ruins of fine buildings are still found in Peru,

Central America, Yucatan and parts of Mexico, one partly broken and dilapidated sphinx in Central America and an adobe pyramid of 80 feet in hight in Chihuahua.

24. The Pueblos or Village Indians are still found in northern Mexico and the south-western part of the United States. They live in large adobe houses, in which from fifty to five hundred people make their abode.

25. Our modern Indian is probably the descendant of the Prehistoric Astec.

26. Indian characteristics:

(a) Life of the Indian:
- In a wigwam.
- Dressed in skins.
- Hunted and fished.
- Squaws did the work.
- Raised corn, beans, melons, tobacco, and some potatoes.
- Cooked, tanned, made and mended their clothes.

(b) They believed in a Good Spirit and an Evil Spirit, and a preserver of life they called Manitou.

(c) They believed in a hereafter with happy hunting-grounds.

27. Where did the Aborigines come from?

The proper answer is—Where did they come from? Some of the following answers are probable and are urged by fair authority:

1. Came from Asia across Behring Strait. Some claim that about 1300 years ago where Behring Strait is there was an isthmus, and the American Continent was then joined to Asia.

2. The Chinese told Gen. Grant in his tour around the world, that their history states that 2,200 years ago they discovered and settled America.

3. Some say that the lost ten tribes of the Hebrews found their way to America.

4. There was a tradition among the Phoenecians that far to the west there was a land they had found and colonized, but that it became lost and they could not find it again.

5. It is claimed that inscriptions have been found in Central America in the Ancient Coptic.

6. The Ancient Astecs had a tradition of the creation much like the Mosaic.

7. Some claim that the American Indian is a mixed race, the descendents of many lost colonies of Asiatic and European nations.

There seems to be some semblance of truth in this claim.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where did the Astecs live? What kind of government did they have? Who was their emperor?

2. What kind of a religion did they have?

3. Where has a pyramid been found? Describe it.

4. Where was Ancient Mexico, the city?

5. Who conquered Mexico? Peru? Attempted to conquer Florida?

6. Why did Columbus take a cargo of Indians to Spain?

7. Where did the Sioux Indians live? The Iroquois? The Hurons?

8. What proofs can you give of the existence of the Moundbuilders?

9. Who wrote Hiawatha? The last of the Mohicans? Leather Stocking Tales? Chippewa Legend? Bridal of Pennacook?

10. In what state are said to be over 10,000 mounds?

11. What tribe in the southern part of the United States worshipped the sun? What others?

12. How do you think America was first peopled? When? Why?

13. In what did the Astecs differ from the Indians? From the Cliff-dwellers? The Cave dwellers? The Pueblos?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Let the class read all they can procure about the Indians and Astecs.

2. Each student should have a history note book.

3. Draw an outline map of North and South America and locate on this map the various Aboriginal nations. Some histories have such maps.

4. Assign subject outlines for historical compositions. Example:—

The Pueblos { Their houses. Tools. Arts. Mode of Life. Conclusions.

Astecs, Mobilians, Mounds, Indian Life, Indian Warfare, Indian Government, &c.

5. The teacher should furnish one or more interesting talks. Nothing pays better. Why?

DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

The history of the country is divided into periods. Why?

Periods of American History. { I. Discovery and Exploration. II. Colonial. III. Revolutionary. IV. Constitutional.

Periods extended—

1st, from——— to ———

2d, " ——— " ———

3d, " ——— " ———

4th, " ——— " ———

As to kind, history may be divided into sacred, profane, military, political, social, educational and other kinds.

Define each of the above terms fully, since it is necessary that we should understand them well.

DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

NORTHMEN.

1. The Northmen discovered Iceland about 860 and made settlement there in 861.

2. It is claimed that Greenland was discovered by them in 866.

3. It is certain that the Northmen discovered and even settled in Greenland about the year 982.

4. They also claim to have discovered the main land about the year 1000. There is almost no doubt about the truth of this claim. They called the new land Vinland, because of the abundance of grapes.

5. Biorne was the discoverer. Settlements were made. Snorri it is claimed was the first white child born in America.

6. A curious old tower has been formed at Newport, R. I., and a strange inscription on a rock at Dighton, Mass.

7. Documents have been found in Iceland that testify to this discovery.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who were the Northmen?

2. What have you seen in other histories about this?

3. Describe the tower at Newport. What was found on the Dighton rock?

4. What did they call the land they discovered? Why?
5. Who were the Vikings?

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

1. The following events led to the discovery of America:
   (a) Invention of printing.
   (b) " " compass.
   (c) " " astrolabe.
   (d) " " gun powder.
   (e) " " theodolite.
   (f) Reading books of travel.
   (g) Marco Polo's expeditions.
   (h) Vasco De Gama's expeditions.
2. Columbus was born at Genoa, Italy, 1435; died in Spain, 1506.
3. He believed in the theory that the world is round, and that by sailing westward one could reach Asia.
4. Columbus' first voyage. (Give the missing links.)
   ——— to Gomera—Where?
   ——— " San Salvador—Where?
   ——— " Cuba—Where?
   ——— " Hayti—Where?
   ——— " St. Mary's—Where?
   ——— " ———Where?
5. Columbus' Voyages:
   1st. In 1492—discovered what?
   2d. " 1493— " "
   3d. " 1498— " "
   4th. " 1502— " "
6. Columbus' burial places:
   1st. In 1506 at —— ——
   2d. " 1513 " ———
   3d. " 1536 " ———
   4th. " 1877 " ———

QUESTIONS.

1. What can you tell about Columbus' boyhood?

2. What can you say about his trying to get aid at Genoa, Portugal, Spain?

3. Where else had he thought of going if not successful in Spain?

4. What did Columbus discover on his first voyage?

5. When and where did he discover S. A.? What did he think he had found?

6. What were the names of his first three vessels?

7. What made Columbus think the Orinoco had its source in the garden of Eden? What did he call the Orinoco?

8. What did Columbus do when he stepped on American soil? Why?

9. Why did Columbus have his chains buried with him?

10. Did Columbus know what he had discovered when he died?

11. Was Columbus first to see land? Who?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write a biography of Columbus.

2. Let each pupil write a list of ten geographical names mentioned in this lesson. Exchange. Answer next day.

3. Trace Columbus' voyages on the map.

4. Let pupils write twelve or fifteen questions on this lesson.

5. Tell all about the facts which led to the discovery of America.

6. Mnemonic form, Spanish explorations:

SPANISH—

S—ilver and gold hunting.
P—once De Leon, Pizzaro.
A—rmada founded.
N—arvaez—Nunez De Balboa.
I—ndian slavery.
S—oto De.
H—ernando Cortez.

NOTE.—Recite by the mnemonic outline first. Have the pupils write it from memory first by using the initial or suggestive letter first, later without. These mnemonic forms are to be used as any other topical outline to recite by, and for beginners are claimed to be superior, since they help to strengthen the memory if used properly.

DATE, PLACE AND EVENT.

ASSOCIATIONS.

1. What events do you associate with 1492, 1493, 1498, 1502?

2. With 1502, 1513, 1536, 1587?

3. 1500, 1610, 1520, 1530, 1540?

4. With 1519–21, 1539–41, 1510, 1512, 1513, 1528, 1565?

5. What events do you associate with the following places: Guanahani, Palos, Gomera, Panama, Mexico, Mississippi, Seville, Valladolid, Florida, St. Augustine, Orinoco R.?

6. What person and date do you associate with: Discovery of the main land, conquest of Mexico, founding of the oldest town in the U. S., discovery of the Mississippi, taking 500 Indians to Europe, wading into the ocean to his arm-pits, looking for the fountain of youth, circumnavigating the globe, killing the Incas, Montezuma?

7. What were the causes that led to the discovery of America; the conquest of Mexico; the exploration of Florida; the conquest of Peru; the founding of St. Augustine; the circumnavigation of the globe?

QUESTIONS.

1. Why did Balboa hide in a barrel in the vessel he came over in? How did he take possession of the Pacific Ocean?

2. What was Ponce De Leon looking for? Why? Has

it ever been found? What did it prove to be?

3. What did Cortez find in Mexico?

4. The Visigoths buried their Alaric in the Busento river. Where did the Spaniards bury De Soto? Why? Where before? Why?

5. What explorer had both bloodhounds and priests in the same expedition?

6. What explorer told the natives that he was the son of the sun? (Cortez.)

7. Where did De Ayllon capture Indians for slaves?

8. The three great discoverers

I. Christopher Columbus of *Genoa*,

II. Americus Vespuccius of *Florence*,

III. John Cabot of *Venice*,

were of what nationality? Served what three nations?

9. Who was told by the Astecs that they got their gold from the north? What explorer afterwards explored this same region where gold was found 300 years later?

10. What happened just 500 years before 1492?

11. What did the Spaniards claim under the title of New Mexico? Florida?

12. On what did they base their claim? (Discovery, exploration and settlement.)

13. Who founded Santa Fe?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Draw an outline map of N. A. and trace in colors the route of each explorer.

2. Re-write the mnemonic form until you know it.

3. Put much stress on Causes, Claims and Conquests.

4. French explorations, mnemonic form.

FRENCH—

F—ather Marquette.
R—ibaut—Roberval.
E—xplorations of Mississippi Valley.
N—ew France—Nicollet.
C—artier—Champlain.
H—ennepin.

ASSOCIATIONS.

1. What events do you associate with 1506, 1524, 1534, 1562–64–65?

2. With 1605, 1608?

3. What dates and persons with the discovery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Wilmington to Nova Scotia; Huguenot Colony at St. John's R., Fla.; Port Royal, S. C.; Port Royal, Nova Scotia; settlement of Quebec; Lake Champlain, Huron; down the Mississippi R.?

4. What causes led to the exploration of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; St. Lawrence R.; settlement of Port Royal, S. C.; Quebec; Port Royal, Nova Scotia; Second Discovery of the Mississippi?

QUESTIONS.

1. Who discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence? The St. Lawrence River?

2. What city stands now where Hochelaga was?

3. What did John Ribaut do? Was it successful? Why?

4. What did Laudonniere do? Was he successful? Why?

5. Who made the first permanent French settlement? Where?

6. Who were the Jesuit Missionaries? Name some?

7. Who made the second discovery of the Mississippi R.?

8. Who sailed down the Mississippi R. into the Gulf of Mexico? Could he find his way back to the Mississippi R.?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Draw an outline map of the French claims—Arcadia, Canada, Louisiana.

2. Write a list of twenty historical terms that you think your class does not understand and require the meaning of each. What principle is this exercise based on?

3. English explorations, mnemonic form.

ENGLISH—

E—xplorations by the Cabots.
N—ew Albion.
G—osnold.
L—ondon and Plymouth Companies.
I—sland of Roanoke.
S—ir Walter ———, Sir Francis ———
H—umphrey Gilbert.

ASSOCIATIONS.

1. What facts do you associate with 1519–21 and 1577–79? 1583–84–85–87?

By parallels—

1502, 1602; 1505, 1605; 1577 and thirty years later?

2. What person and date with second circumnavigation of the globe? Roanoke Island? Jamestown? Northwest Passage? Martha's Vineyard?

QUESTIONS.

1. Name three persons that sought the Northwest Passage? When? Where? Did they find it? Why?

2. What did Frobisher try to find? Why?

3. What were the motives of Drake's expeditions? Of Gilbert's? Of Raleigh's? Of Gosnold's? Of Amidas and Barlow?

4. Who brought tobacco to England? The potato? Three turkeys and two savages? A load of glittering earth? The Golden Hind with $4,000,000 worth of gold, silver and precious stones?

5. Who sailed around the world just fifty years after Magellan?

6. Who was Queen of England at this time?

7. What nation owned the great Armada? Who defeated it? What was the result?

8. Mention two English explorers that sailed around the world?

9. Where was South Virginia? North Virginia? Why so called?

10. Where was New Albion?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Draw an outline map of the English claims.

2. Let each pupil write a composition on English explorations.

3. Write and re-write the mnemonic forms.

4. Always use the map with every recitation.

DUTCH EXPLORATIONS.

By Henry Hudson—
Hudson River;
Hudson Straight;
Hudson Bay.

Claimed from the mouth of the Delaware to the mouth of the Connecticut.

1. Sought for a Northwest Passage.

OVERLAPPING OF CLAIMS.

Very important—Why?

—Spanish Claimed—		
Florida.	Overlapped by	South Virginia.
New Mexico.		New Albion.
—French Claimed—		
Arcadia.		North Virginia.
Canada.	Overlapped by	South Virginia.
Louisiana.		New Albion.
—Dutch Claimed—		
New Netherlands.	Overlapped by	North Virginia.
—English Claimed—		
North Virginia.		What of French?
South Virginia.	Overlapped by	What of Spanish?
New Albion.		French and Spanish?

Now draw a map representing the overlapping of claims.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

	Where?	When?	Why?
Spanish			
French	———	———	———
English	———	———	———
Dutch	———	———	———

Spanish claims were based on:

1. Discovery by Columbus.
2. Exploration.
3. Settlement.
4. Grant by Pope Alexander the VI, who granted one-half of the new world to Spain, the other half to Portugal.

French claims were based on:

1. Discovery.
2. Exploration.
3. Settlement.

Dutch claims were based on:

1. Exploration by Hudson.
2. Settlement.

GENERAL REVIEW OUTLINE FOR PERIOD OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

- First Period.
  - Spanish
    - Columbus
      1.
      2.
      3.
      4.
    - Ponce De Leon
    - Balboa
    - De Narvaez
    - De Soto
    - Menendez
    - Espejo
  - French
    - Denys
    - Verrazani
    - Cartier
    - Ribaut
    - Laudonniere
    - De Monts
    - Jesuit Missionaries
    - Marquette
    - La Salle
  - English
    - Frobisher
    - Three Sirs
      - Drake
      - Gilbert
      - Raleigh
    - Gosnold
    - Companies
      - London
      - Plymouth
  - Dutch
    - Hudson
    - Netherlands
  - Three great explorers
    - Columbus
    - Cabot
    - Vespucci

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

1. Require each student to keep a history note book.

2. Get them to bring outside matter to the class.

3. Do a great deal of drawing of important territory in question—important battles.

4. Have well outlined topics for recitations and also some for written essays.

5. Have students make tables.

6. Show how history depends on Geography.

7. Always note causes and effects and the relation of events.

8. Get students to recite in their own language.

9. Bring out important points fully by your own questions.

10. Students should learn to make original research outside of common text books.

11. Lead students to appreciate interesting features of a history lesson.

12. Cautiously and carefully lead them to form opinions by asking well directed questions as to what they think about this act or that event. They should give reasons for forming such opinions. Find no fault. Do not force your own opinions upon them.

SECOND PERIOD OR COLONIAL HISTORY.

The topical method should be the leading method in the study of history.

This method is best, because it presents the subject as a systematically connected and related whole. A student cannot follow this method of study without great benefit. Other methods, however, should be used to supplement this method, since no one method is perfect in itself alone.

VIRGINIA, 1607—

V—alor of Smith.
I—ndian Treaty.
R—ebellion
G—old Hunt.
I—ndian War—1st.
N—egroes.
I—ndian War—2d.
A—nnex Royal.

FIRST IN TIME.

1. First Settlement.
2. " Charter.
3. " Famine.
4. " Governor.
5. " Slaves.
6. " Tobacco Grown for Export.
7. " Colonial Assembly.
8. " Indian War.
9. " Royal Province.
10. " Rebellion.

DIRECTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. Draw a map of South Virginia.
2. What were the Navigation acts?
3. Give the time, place and kind of government of the colony.
4. Write an essay about Bacon's Rebellion.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1820 —

M—ayflower—Speedwell.
A—ssociation voluntary.
S—tandish Miles.
S—alem settled.
A—nne Hutchinson.
C—harter.
H—arvard College.
U—nion of four colonies.
S—wansea and Deerfield destroyed.
E—xiling Roger Williams.
T—hanksgiving 1621 (first one.)
T—ribes of Indians beaten.
S—alem Witchcraft.

DIRECTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. Draw a map of North Virginia.
2. Write an essay about King Philip's war.
3. What dates and events do you associate with Plymouth, Boston, Cambridge, Salem, Jamestown, Williamsburg?

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1623—

N—ew England Colony.
E—nglish Settlement.
W—eymouth.
H—eld by Massachusetts 39 years.
A—ndros's Rule.
M—ason.
P—ortsmouth.
S—ir Ferdinand Gorges.
H—eirs of Mason.
I—ndependence from Massachusetts.
R—oyal Province.
E—arthquake 1683.

DIRECTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. Let the pupils write ten questions each on Virginia and Massachusetts. Exchange. Recite next day.

2. Let the teacher write five questions on the blackboard, to be looked up.

CONNECTICUT, 1633—

C—olony at Windsor.
O—ld Charter Oak.
N—ew Haven Colony.
N—ew Haven and Connecticut Colonies United.
E—ngland's Rule by Andros.
C—onnecticut Colonies—Hartford, Windsor, Whethersfield.
T—he Quaker Persecution.
I—ndian War.
C—ollege, Yale 1700.
U—nion of Four Colonies.
T—he Dutch Claim.

RHODE I., 1636—

R—oger Williams.
H—utchinson Anne.
O—rdinance of Religious Liberty.
D—orr's Rebellion. (Purposely)
E—arly Settlers from New England.
I—ndians were paid for Land.

NEW YORK, 1614—

N—ew Netherlands.
E—arly Settlements.
W—est India Company.
Y—ork, the Duke of.
O—range Fort.
R—eligion, Dutch Reformed.
K—idd's Career.

PENN., 1682—

P—hiladelphia.
E—nglish Quakers.
N—ew Sweden Added.
N—ot one Indian Trouble.

DELAWARE, 1638—

D—utch and Swedes.
E—arly Troubles.
L—egislature, 1703.
A—nnex of New Netherlands.
W—ilmington.
A—nnex of Pennsylvania.
R—uled by a Deputy Gov.
E—nglish Quakers.

MARYLAND, 1634—

M—ade Settlement at St. Mary's.
A—ct of Toleration.
R—ebellions of Clayborne.
Y—ear of 1655—Civil War.
L—eonard Calvert.
A—uthority of Calvert Re-established
N—o more Troubles.
D—ues of the Proprietor to England.

Write and re-write these acrostics from memory.

NEW J., 1664—

N—ew Jersey Where Settled?
E—ast and West Jersey.
W—hat about Land Titles?
J—ersey Island. Where?

N. and S. CAROLINAS, 1664 and 1670—

N—orth Carolina, Settled, When? Where?
S—outh Carolina, Settled, When? Where?
C—arteret's Colony, Charleston.
A—lbemarle Colony.
R—ice Planters.
O—ld Charleston by Sayle.
L—oke's Grand Model.
I—ndian Wars.
N—ew Charleston.
A—frican Slaves from Barbadoes.
S—old and Separated.

GEORGIA, 1733—

G—overment, Proprietary, Royal.
E—stablished "In Trust for the Poor."
O—glethorpe, James.
R—um and Slavery Prohibited.
G—overnment by Pres. and Council.
I—nvasion by the Spanish.
A—t Savannah, 1733.

DIRECTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. Have each student draw a map of the Atlantic Coast, or thirteen Original Colonies, showing boundaries between, and western claims of each, if any, also dates, and locations of first settlements.

2. Get students to make a table of settlements, with dates, places of settlement, authority of settlement, by whom settled.

3. Contrast religious troubles of Maryland and Connecticut; Massachusetts and Virginia.

4. Contrast Indian troubles of New York and Pennsylvania; Virginia and Connecticut; Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Contrast government of Middle Colonies and New England Colonies; Southern Colonies and New England Colonies.

5. What changes of government took place in each Colony?

6. What did the Indians of Pennsylvania plant to grow powder?

7. Were women sold in Jamestown? Negroes?

8. What church did Roger Williams found in America? Who ate him?

9. How did Anne Hutchinson perish? Where?

10. What was the first American college? Second? Third?

11. Who was the "Indian Apostle?"

12. What state had "blue laws?" "Witchcraft laws?" "The Great Law?"

13. What did they pay the Indians for Rhode Island? For the site of Philadelphia? For Manhattan Island?

14. Who said: "I thank God that there are no free schools or printing presses, and I hope that we shall not have them these 300 years to come?"

"The Old Fool has taken more lives in that naked country than I did for the murder of my father?"

"We must burn them"? "If we are interrupted again I will make the sun shine through you"?

15. What place is sometimes called Jimtown? City of Brotherly love? Hub of the Universe?

16. What is a "Quaker Gun"? Who was the "Quaker King"?

17. Who can this country blame for the first introduction of Negro slavery? Tobacco? Potato? Rice? Indian corn? Religious liberty? (Put so purposely.)

18. What man of Colonial Times do you most admire? What woman? What Indian? What Colony? What event? What city? What custom? (Give reasons why.)

THE GRAND REVIEW.

COLONIES.

New England.	Middle.	Southern.
1. Massachusetts	1. New York	1. Virginia
2. New Hampshire	2. New Jersey	2. North Carolina
3. Connecticut	3. Delaware	3. South Carolina
4. Rhode Island	4. Pennsylvania	4. Georgia
	5. Maryland	
Seven Facts.	Seven Facts.	Seven Facts.
1. Settlement	Settlement	Settlement
2. Time and Place	Time and Place	Time and Place
3. Cause and Effect	Cause and Effect	Cause and Effect
4. Kind of goverment	Kind of goverment	Kind of Goverment
5. Religious troubles	Religious troubles	Religious troubles
6. Indian Wars	Indian Wars	Indian Wars
7. Customs	Customs	Customs

Wisely weighted with whens and wherefores, whys and ways.

IN GENERAL AND IN PARTICULAR.

1. Rebellions—Bacon's Rebellion, Clayborne's Rebellion, Rebellion of 1686 in South Carolina.

2. Great Acts—Navigation Acts 1660. Toleration Act 1649. Molasses Act 1733. Stamp Act 1765. Mutiny Act 1765.

3. Religious Troubles—Between Puritans and Baptists. Persecution of Quakers in Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut. Between Protestants and Catholics in Maryland.

4. Colonial Wars—

Indian.	Spanish.	French and Indian.
Indian Massacres Va.	Georgian	King William's War
Indian Massacres N. Y.	War	Queen Anne's War
King Philip's War	1739	King George's War
Pequod War		French and Indian
Pontiac's War		War

Give causes, events and results of each.

5. Treaties—Plymouth Colony Treaty with the Indians. Roger Williams' Treaty with the Indians. Hudson's Treaty with the Indians. Penn's Treaty with the Indians. Treaty of Ryswick. Treaty of Utrecht. Treaty of Aix La Chapelle. Treaty of Paris.

When, where, and to what effect was each one of these treaties made?

6. Kinds of Government.—Royal, Charter, proprietary, voluntary association and commercial association. Give some examples of each? Which was best? Which most common in all colonies? In N. E.? In Middle? In Southern? Why?

7. Colleges.—Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, College of N. J., University of Penn., Columbia, Brown University, Dartmouth. When and where was each founded? Give some history of each.

8. Historic Trees.—Charter Oak, Penn's Elm.

9. Historic Rivers and Lakes.—James River, Ashley R., Delaware R., Hudson R., Connecticut R., St. Lawrence R.

10. Historic Cities.—Williamsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Savannah.

Associate some event with each one in 8, 9 and 10, and give its history.

1ST—FIRST—1ST.

	What?	Name.	Time.
1	Colony, English?		
2.	Governor?		
3.	Royal Province?		
4.	Rebellion?		
5.	White child?		
6.	Assembly?		
7.	Constitution?		
8.	Navigation Act?		
9.	Witchcraft?		
10.	Colony, Swedish?		
11.	Colony, Dutch?		
12.	Treaty?		
13.	College?		
14.	Printing Press?		
15.	Newspaper?		
16.	Book?		
17.	Historian?		
18.	History?		
19.	Civil War?		
20.	Stove?		

Have the students fill out the blanks without any direct help. Use afterwards for a concert exercise until mastered.

LAST—LAST.

	What?	Name.	Time.
1.	Gov. of Va.?		
2.	Gov. of N. Y.?		
3.	Treaty?		
4.	Colony?		
5.	Navigation Act?		

6. Indian War? ——— ———
7. Colonial Congress? ——— ———

NORTHWEST PASSAGE SEEKERS.

1, Capt. John Smith; 2, Henry Hudson; 3, Sir Francis Drake; 4, Frobisher; 5, Ferdinand De Soto; 6, John and Sebastian Cabot; 7, Champlain. Name some others. Give history of each. Why did they seek for a Northwest passage?

SLAVERY IN COLONIAL TIMES.

1619, Slaves brought to Va.
1626, " " " N. Y.
1637, " " " N. E.

1712, African Co. and Eng. South Sea Co. were given the monopoly of bringing slaves to America.

1741, Negro Plot in N. Y.

The Quakers and Puritans and also the Germans in Penn. were opposed to slavery.

TABLE OF FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

		Commanders.		
Battle.	Time.	English.	French.	Success.
Gt. Meadows,	——	———	———	Eng.
Ft. Necessity,	——	———	———	Fr.
Battle, Lake George,	——	———	———	Eng.
Oswego,	——	———	———	Fr.
Kittanning,	——	———	———	Eng.
Ft. Wm. Henry,	——	———	———	Fr.
Louisburg,	——	———	———	Eng.
Ticonderoga,	——	———	———	Fr.
Quebec,	——	———	———	Eng.
Ticonderoga and Cr. Pt.	——	———	———	"
Niagara,	——	———	———	"
Montreal,	——	———	———	"

Fill the missing links.

Make every history exercise more or less of a *pleasant task* in which the student must develope some skill.

WAS CALLED "SEVEN YEARS' WAR," IN EUROPE.

ACROSTIC BY YEARS.

1—1754—four— **F**—t. Necessity.
2—1755—five— **F**—t. Du Quesne.
3—1756—six— **S**—iege of Oswego.
4—1756—seven— **S**—iege of Ft. William Henry.
5—1758—eight— **E**—xpedition vs. Ticonderoga.
6—1759—nine— **N**—iagara and *Quebec*.
7—1760—sixty— **S**—illery.

Draw a map of Quebec and vicinity.

COMMANDERS.

ENGLISH—

B—raddock, Edward.
A—mherst, Jeffrey.
S—hirley, William.
A—bercombie, Gen.
L—oudon, Lord.

FRENCH—

M—ontcalm, Marquis.
D—ieskeau, Baron.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write a list of the forts and tell when each was taken—and if re-taken.

2. Enumerate five results of the war. Justify your answer in each case.

3. Give short biographies of: King James I, Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas, Governor Berkeley, Nathaniel Bacon, Lord Culpepper, Governor Bradford, Governor Endicott, Thomas Hooker, John Davenport, Roger Williams, Peter Minuit, Wouter Van Twiller, William Kieft, Peter Stuyvesant, Henry Hudson, Anne Hutchinson, King Philip, Wm. Penn, King Charles II, Oliver Cromwell, John Locke, James Oglethorpe, John Wesley, General Wolfe, Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, John Winthrop, Elihu Yale, Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin.

TEN DATE ASSOCIATIONS.

(Concert Exercises.)

0. What events do you associate with:—1500, 1520, 1540, 1610, 1620, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1700?

What dates do you associate with:—Discovery of Brazil, Discovery of Carolina, Explorations of Coronado, Starving time in Virginia, Pilgrims settle Plymouth, Indian War in N. Y., Settlement of N. C., Navigation Act which required exports to be sent to Eng., Penn's death?

1. What events with—1521, 1541, 1621, 1631, 1651, 1741?

What dates with the Circumnavigation of the globe and Conquest of Mexico, Discovery of Mississippi River, Written constitution for Virginia, 1st Navigation Act, 2d Navigation Act, N. Y. Negro Plot?

2. What events with:—1492, 1512, 1542, 1612, 1622, 1692, 1702, 1732? What dates with the Discovery of America, Discovery of Florida, Voyage of Cabrillo, 3d Charter of Virginia, 1st Indian Massacre of Virginia, Salem Witchcraft, Yale College founded, Washington born?

3. What events with 1493, 1513, 1613, 1643, 1663, 1673, 1713, 1733, 1763? What dates with Columbus' 2d voyage, Discovery of Pacific Ocean, Marriage of Pocahontas, Providence and Newport united, 4th Navigation Act, Internal trade restrictions, Treaty of Utrecht, Molasses Act, Treaty of Paris?

4. What events with 1524, 1624, 1634, 1644, 1704, 1744? What dates with Verrazani's Voyage, London Co. dissolved, Maryland settled, 2d Indian Massacre in Virginia, Boston News Letter published, Close of Spanish War?

5. What events with 1535, 1635, 1645, 1655, 1675? What dates with the Discovery of St. Lawrence R., Roger Williams banished, Claybourn's 2d Rebellion, New Sweden conquered, King Philip's War.

6. What events with 1506, 1606, 1636, 1656, 1676, 1686? What dates with Columbus' death, London and Plymouth

Co's organized, R. I. settled, Persecution of Quakers, Bacon's rebellion, N. E. made a Royal Province?

7. What events with 1607, 1637, 1697? What dates with Jamestown settled, Anne Hutchinson banished, King William's War ended?

8. What events with 1498, 1608, 1638, 1688, 1748? What dates with Voyage of Sebastian Cabot, Pilgrims go to Holland, Del. settled, Free schools in Va., King George's War ended?

9. What events with 1499, 1609, 1619, 1649, 1699? What dates with Voyage of Vespucci, Hudson River discovered, Slavery in Va., Toleration Act in Md., Sir William Kidd's career ended?

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

1. Have concert exercises in well learnt short biographies. These must be learnt from the same book *verbatim*.

2. Systematize all matter and all work done.

3. In order to have a successful concert drill exercise, the lesson must be well learnt and all of the class must learn the lesson.

4. Biography is the best part of history.

5. Review daily, not once in a while.

6. Direct pupils how to study. Do not recite for them.

7. Have the pupils do the work outlined for them. Do not accept less by no means.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

PRIME CAUSE—LOVE OF LIBERTY.

- Causes
  - Principal
    - Unjust government by England.
    - Self government.
    - The Inter Colonial War.
    - Taxation without representation.
    - Navigation Acts 1631–51–60–63.
    - Stamp Act.
  - Secondary
    - Restrictions on inland trade.
    - Forbidding export of hats.
    - " iron works.
    - Mutiny Act.
    - Writs of assistance.
    - Duty on tea.
    - Repeal of Stamp Act.

ACTS LEADING UP TO THE REVOLUTION.

		TIME.
1.	Patrick Henry's Resolutions.	
2.	Sons of Liberty.	
3.	Daughters of Liberty.	
4.	First Colonial Congress.	
5.	Soldiers sent to the Colonies.	
6.	New York riot.	
7.	Boston Massacre.	
8.	Duty on tea removed	

9. Boston Tea Party, _____
10. Boston Port Bill, _____
11. First Continental Congress, _____
12. Minute Men. _____

Fill the missing links. Be able to write the causes from memory.

EVENTS OF 1775.

Lexington, Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill, 2d Continental Congress.

1776.

Siege of Boston, Siege of Charleston, Battle of Long Is., Trenton,

1777.

Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Ticonderoga, Bennington, Saratoga.

1778.

Monmouth, Savannah, Alliance, Wyoming, Cherry, Valley.

1779.

Kettle Creek, Brier Creek, Savannah.

1780.

Charleston, Sanders' Creek, King's Mt.

1781.

Cowpens, Guilford C. H., Eutaw Springs, Yorktown.

1783.

Treaty of Paris.

LIBERTY—MNEMONIC.

L—exington 1775.
I—ndependence 1776.
B—urgoyne's Surrender 1777.
E—vacuation of Philadelphia 1778.
R—ecapture of Stony Point 1779.
T—reason of Arnold 1780.
Y—orktown 1781.

TABLE FOR REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

19 Great Battles.

(For concert drill—very good.)

BATTLES.	GENERALS.	MEN.	SUCCESS.
1775—L.	Parker	400	Am.
Lexington	Smith	1,700	———
	Prescott	1,500	———
Bunker Hill	Howe	3,000	Brit.
	Montgomery	3,000	Am.
Monreal		1,000	———
	Montgomery	900	———
Quebec	Carleton	1,200	Brit.
1776—I.	Moultrie	450	Am.
Ft. Moultrie	Parker	4,000	———
	Putnam	5,000	———
Long Island	Howe	20,000	Brit.
	Washington	2,400	Am.
Trenton	Rahl	1,500	———
1777—B.	Washington	11,000	———
Brandywine	Howe	18,000	Brit.
	Gates	9,000	Am.
Bemis Heights	Burgoyne	6,000	———
	Washington	11,000	———
Germantown	Howe	15,000	Brit.
	Gates	11,000	Am.
Saratoga	Burgoyne	7,000	———
	Greene	400	———
Ft. Mercer	Cornwallis	12,000	Brit.
1778—E.	Washington	12,000	Am.
Monmouth	Clinton	11,000	———
1779—R.	Lincoln	4,500	———
Savannah	Prevost	3,000	Brit
	Bon Homme Rich'd, &c.		Am
Naval Battle	Merchant Marine		———
1780—T.	Lincoln	3,700	———
Charleston	Clinton	9,000	Brit.
	Morgan	1,000	Am.
Cowpens	Tarleton	1,200	———
1781—Y.	Greene	4,400	———
Guilford C. H.	Cornwallis	2,400	Brit.
	Washington	16,000	Am.
Yorktown	Cornwallis	7,500	———

POLITICAL ACROSTIC.

STARS AND STRIPES, 1777—

CAUSES
- **S**—tamp Act.
- **T**—axation without representation.
- **A**—rbitrary gov't of England.
- **R**—epublican Institutions.
- **S**—ons and Daughters of Liberty.

AND

RESULTS
- **S**—econd Continental Congress.
- **T**—he Appeals—to King, G. B., and Canada.
- **R**—esolve to fight for Liberty.
- **I**—ndependence Declared.
- **P**—atriots from abroad come to aid.
- **E**—pluribus unum established.
- **S**—eparation from G. B. agreed to.

A MODEL TRACING LESSON.

On an outline map drawn by a student let the class trace Gen. Washington through the war from siege of Boston to Brooklyn Ft., to New York, to Harlem, to White Plains, to North Castle, to N. J., to Trenton, to Princeton, to Morristown, to Philadelphia, to The Brandywine, to Germantown, to Valley Forge, to Monmouth, to White Plains, to Morristown, towards N. Y., to Yorktown. Describe events briefly yet pointedly.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Tell all you can about each person or event. Allow others to add to what has been said.

1. TRAITORS—Arnold, Lee.

2. TURNING POINT OF THE WAR—Saratoga. Creasy calls it one of the decisive battles of the world. Draw a map of the battle-ground.

3. NAVAL BATTLE—Paul Jones'.

4. IN WHAT BATTLES?—Parker, Prescott, Montgomery, Moultrie, Putnam, Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, Morgan?

5. WHO SAID?—"I repeat it, Sirs, we must fight," "The sun of liberty is set, the Americans must light the lamps of

industry and economy." "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell." "By the authority of the Continental Congress," "Howe has not so much taken Philadelphia, as Philadelphia has taken him." "I have not yet begun to fight." "Beware that your northern laurels do not turn to southern willows." "He can make his mark." "O God, it is all over," "Give me liberty or death?"

6. BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.—Benj. Franklin, Ethan Allen, Dan. Boone, Chas. Lee, R. H. Lee, Henry Lee, Wm. Moultrie, Lord Howe, Lord Cornwallis.

La Fayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben, De Kalb, Benj. Lincoln, Gen. Wayne, J. P. Jones, Gen. Greene, Gen. Morgan, George Washington, Wm. Washington, Robert Morris.

7. HISTORIC HALLS.—Faneuil Hall, Independence Hall.

8. HISTORIC TREES.—Washington's Elm, Penn's Elm, Charter Oak.

9. HISTORIC RIDES.—Paul Revere's Ride, Putnam's Ride, Andre's Ride.

10.

FIRST.			LAST.	
TIME.	NAME.		NAME.	TIME.
———	Lexington	BATTLE	Yorktown	———
———	Organized	ARMY	Disbanded	———
———	1st. Con.	CONGRESS	Last Con.	———

11. GREAT POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.—Dec. of Rights 1765, Petition to the King 1865, Appeals to Parliament 1765, Dec. of Rights 1774, Petition to the King 1774, Appeal to G. B. 1774, Address to Canada 1774, Petition to the King 1775, Dec. of Independence 1776, Articles of Confederation, Ordinance of 1787, Constitution of the United States.

COST OF WAR.—G. B. 51,000 men, $60,000,000,
U. S. 11,000 " 140,000,000.

QUESTIONS.

1. Which is your favorite battle? Why?
2. Which is your favorite General? Why?
3. Which do you think was the ablest general of the Americans? The most daring?

4. Which was the gloomiest winter of the war? The coldest?

5. Name the largest Tea Party you know of. Why held?

6. When did a fog save our army? A rain?

7. In what battle did both armies make a night attack?

8. In what battles were entire armies surrendered?

9. Name five cities that have been besieged?

10. What general won a battle without orders?

11. What battle was opened by prayer?

12. What great Ft. was captured at midnight? What one was taken without firing a shot?

13. Which battle was the turning point of the war in favor of the U. S ?

CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

WASHINGTON, 1789—1797.

"The Father of his Country."

1. Born February 22d, 1732; died December 14th, 1799.

2. Was a noble boy. Why?

3. Made a code of morals for his own use. Who else had such a code? Give some of these rules.

4. Was a surveyor at 16 years of age.

5. Was an officer in the militia of Va. at the age of 21.

6. Was Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Rev. War.

7. Was the president of the Constitutional Convention.

8. The first president of the U. S.

9. Frederick the Great said that his achievements at Princeton were the greatest on record in military history.

10. Frederick also sent him a sword with the inscription: "From the Oldest General in the World to the Greatest."

11. Byron said:—"The first, the last, the best—The Cincinnatus of the West."

12. He is called the father of his country. Why?

13. First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.

THE PLACE.

14. In D. C., pop. 228,160.

15. The 3d capital of the U. S.

16. Was burned in the War of 1812.

17. Its voters cannot vote for Pres. of U. S. Why?

18. Washington Monument is there, height 555 ft.

19. The Smithsonian Institute is there.

20. The Capitol, White House, U. S. Treasury, Patent Office and other public buildings are to be found there.

QUESTIONS.

1. Tell something about Washington's parents, his boyhood, youth, his surveying.

2. What body elected him Commander-in-Chief? Who elected him president? Who elected him president of the Constitutional Convention?

3. Tell something that other great men said of him.

4. Who was the first president of the Republic? The last? The first of the U. S.? The 10th? The 20th?

5. When and where was he inaugurated? Why not on the 4th of March? When and where the second time?

6. Where is Federal Hall? Faneuil Hall? Independence Hall?

7. What States admitted?

8. What party elected him? Who was his vice-president?

9. Give all the reasons that you can why Washington should be regarded and honored as a great man. As the Father of his Country. As the Greatest General of the World.

10. Let the pupils write ten questions each and exchange. (They should be important questions, not trivial, meaningless ones.)

WASHINGTON—

W—his-key Rebellion.
A—lgierian Troubles.
S—panish Treaty.
H—amilton's Plan.
I—ndian Troubles.
N—orth West Territory.
G—enet.
T—reaty with England.
O—hio Company.
N—o Alliance.

PARALLEL DATES BY DECADES PRIOR.

1789 Washington inaugurated.	1779 Recapture of Stony Pt.
1790 National Capital.	1780 Arnold's Treason.
1791 U. S. Bank.	1781 Yorktown.
1792 Cotton Gin.	1782 Preliminary Treaty.
1793 Corner Stone.	1783 Treaty of Paris.
1897 Farewell Address.	1787 Ordinance of '87.

BY CENTURIES PRIOR.

1689 King William's War, N. Y. Royal Prov.
1579 Drake Circumnavigated the globe.
1692 Salem Witchcraft.
1492 What happened?

JOHN ADAMS 1797-1801.

"The Firm Federalist."

1. Born in 1735; died in 1826.
2. Was a noted Congressman and 2d president of U. S.
3. Secured the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in a three days debate.
4. He was said to have the clearest head of any man in congress.
5. He nominated Washington Commander-in-Chief of the army.
6. Last words: "Jefferson still survives."
7. Died July 4th, 1826.

QUESTIONS.

1. When and where was Adams inaugurated?
2. Who was vice president?
3. What two great men died in 1799? Who in 1699?
4. What was done with the capital in 1800? What treaty was made the same year?
5. Tell all you can about Pinckney.
6. Who was the 12th president? The 22d?
7. Did Adams choose a new cabinet?
8. Seven questions by the pupils.

ADAMS—

A—buse of Privileges
D—ifficulties with France
A—lien and Sedition Laws.
M—illions for Defense, &c.
S—later's Cotton Mill.

PARALLEL DATES BY DECADES.

1799 Washington died.	What happened in 1789?
1800 Seat of gov't.	What in 1790?

BY CENTURIES.

Who became King of Spain in 1700?

THOMAS JEFFERSON 1801-1809.

"The Sage of Monticello."

1. Born in 1743; died in 1826. Who died the same year?
2. He was a fine scholar.
3. He was a brilliant talker as well as an elegant writer.
4. He was an excellent penman and a fine violinist.
5. He was a noted linguist.
6. Very fond of athletic sports and a bold horseman.
7. He said: The executive authority had to be stretched until it cracked, to cover the purchase of Louisiana.
8. He was, with the exception of a few words, the author of the declaration of independence.
9. Noted for simplicity and power.
10. Hated titles, even Mr. was loth to him.
11. The great Anti Federalist.
12. Died on the 4th of July.
13. Died rich in honor but poor in money.
14. Last Words: "This is the fourth day of July."
15. He celebrated only one day of the year, the fourth of July.
16. Originated our decimal monetary system. Describe it.
17. Originated our government surveying system. Describe it.

18. Ordinance of 1787. What was it? Give five of its provisions.

JEFFERSON—

J—efferson's Biography.
E—mbargo Act.
F—ight between Hamilton and Burr.
F—ulton's Steamboat.
E—xpedition of Lewis and Clarke.
R—e-election.
S—panish Cession (La.)
O—hio Admitted.
N—o Fraud in the Treasury.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the greatest event of Jefferson's administration? Tell all about it.

2. Who was Aaron Burr?

3. Who was Alexander Hamilton?

4. Burr was tried for treason. Why?

5. Who invented the first steamboat? When? Where? What name?

6. What is a Bashaw? A Shah? A Bey? A Sultan?

7. Trace Lewis and Clarke to St. Louis. Why did they halt there? From there to Oregon.

8. Who claimed "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman?" Why?

9. Tell all you can about Decatur.

10. What is a traitor? Name one in this administration. Two of the Rev. War.

11. Let the pupils write five questions each about the meaning of some hard words found in history. Exchange. Answer next day.

12. What is meant by "Right of Search"? "Embargo Act"? "Orders in Council"?

13. Who fell in a duel where his son had fallen?

14. On what did Jefferson write the Declaration of Independence?

15. What dictionary was published during this administration?

16. Draw a map of the La. Ty. as it was purchased. Trace on this map the route of Lewis and Clarke.

17. Who was the 3d president? The 13th? The 23d?

PARALLEL DATES BY DECADES.

1801 Jefferson inaugurated.	What in 1791?–81?
1802 Ohio.	What in 1892?
1803 Louisiana.	What in 1753?–83?–63?
1804 Lewis and Clarke.	What in 1763?
1806 Webster's Dictionary.	What in '96?

1807 (?) 1797 (?) 1787 (?) 1777 (?)

BY CENTURIES.

1802, 1702, 1602, 1502?

1806, 1606 or 7, 1506?

What event do you associate with each of the above dates?

MADISON 1809—1817.

"The Firm Republican."

1. Was born in Va. 1751; died 1836.

2. Did much to secure the adoption of the constitution.

3. Was a strong advocate of State Rights. Wrote the 1698—'99 Resolutions on State Rights.

4. Was noted for his learning. Like who else?

5. Said:—"I always talk better when I *lie*."

6. It was his lot to have the whole nation for his friends.

7. It was said of him that "he could not be kicked into a fight."

8. Was long a congressman.

9. Had a wonderful memory. Name seven men noted in history for their memory.

10. Was like Jefferson and Monroe in policy. What was their policy?

MADISON—

M—ichigan.
A—merican Naval Victories.
D—etroit Surrender.
I—ndians Beaten at Tippecanoe.
S—coti's Surrender at Niagara.
O—liver Perry's Victory.
N—ew Orleans Battle.

QUESTIONS.

1. When, where, how and why, was the battle of Tippecanoe fought?

2. Was Hull a coward or a traitor? Name as many traitors as you can.

3. What can you tell about the Little Belt.

4. Name the principal battles in which Hull fought? Harrison?

5. What General displayed a table-cloth as a sign of distress? Where? Why?

6. Locate the following forts: Detroit, Meigs, Stephenson, Erie, McHenry and Dearborn. Tell something about each fort.

7. What is meant by the "impressment of our seamen?"

8. In what battle was General Brock killed?

9. What General sat upon a stump when blown up? What had he under his head when he died?

10. What was Perry's message of victory? What words were on his blue pennant?

11. Who won a naval victory and had never seen a naval battle before? Who lost it?

12. Who defended a fort with a single gun? How?

13. What were the dying words of Captain Lawrence?

14. What saved Proctor in the battle of the Thames?

15. Who shot Tecumseh?

16. How did the Indians think Tecumseh could produce an earthquake?

17. Who said "I'll try, sir?"

19. In what battle was each American shot in the head? Why? How many Americans were killed in this battle? How many English?

19. What song did Francis S. Key write during the bombardment of Ft. McHenry?

20. What battle was fought after the war?

21. What were the causes of this war? Give seven causes.

22. What were the results? Give three results.

23. What large city now where Ft. Dearborn was?

24. What was the U. S. Bank? When chartered? For how long? How long time to wind up its business? Was it re-chartered? How often?

25. Who burned the capitol and other buildings at Washington?

26. What did Proctor lay a bounty on?

27. What unhuman acts did the British perpetrate on the Atlantic coast?

MNEMONIC FORM FOR THE WAR OF 1812.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP—

D—etroit,
O—perations on the Sea,
N—ew Orleans,
T—hames,

G—uerriere and Constitution,
I—ndian Troubles,
V—ictories on the Sea,
E—rie Fort,

U—nhuman Acts—Where?
P—erry's Victory,

T—he Battle of Lundy's Lane,
H—eights of Queenstown,
E—flects of Naval Victories,

S—hannon and Chesapeake,
H—orseshoe Bend,
I—ronsides,
P—revost at Plattsburg.

PARALLEL DATES BY DECADES.

1809 Embargo.	What in 1799–'89–'79?
1810 Proclamation.	What in 1800–1790–'80?
1811 Tippecanoe.	What in 1781?
1812 Detroit.	What in 1792?
1813 Battle of Lake Erie.	What in 1803–1783?
1814 Lundy's Lane.	What in 1804–1794?
1815 New Orleans.	What in 1805–1795?

BY CENTURIES.

What associations do you make?

1809—1609.	1810—1610—1510.
1812—1612—1512.	1813—1513.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Draw a map of the battle ground of Lundy's Lane.

2. Draw a map of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and the country in between, and locate each field and naval action.

3. Let each pupil write twelve geographical questions about this war. Exchange. Answer in two days.

NAVAL BATTLES.

On the Mnemonic Plan of Study.

[Ask always when? Where? Who Commanded? Which American? Which British? Who Victorious?]

OCEAN BATTLES.

1. Essex and Alert.....
2. Essex and Phoebe.....
1. President and Little Belt.....
2. President and a Squadron.....
1. Constitution and Guerriere .....
2. Constitution and Java.....
3. Constitution and Cyane and Levan.....
1. Wasp and Frolic.....
2. Wasp and Reindeer.....
3. Wasp and Avon.....

1. Hornet and Peacock.....
2. Hornet and Penguin .....

LAKE BATTLES.

1. Lake Erie.....
2. Lake Champlain.....
3. Lake Borgne .....

The British had 900 vessels. The Americans had 12 vessels and a great number of gun boats.

LAND BATTLES.

American Defeats.

Van Horne's, Aug. 5th, 1812.
Detroit, Aug. 15th, 1812.
Frenchtown, Jan. 22d, 1813.
Oswego, May 6th, 1814.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Miller's, Aug. 9th, 1812.
Queenstown, Oct. 13th, 1812.
Ft. Meigs, May 5th, 1813.
Ft. Stephenson, Aug. 2d, 1813.
Thames, Oct. 5th, 1813.
Creek War, Nov. 1813.
Lundy's Lane, July 25th, 1814.
Ft. Erie, Aug. 15th, 1814.
Ft. McHenry, Sept. 13th, 1814.
New Orleans, Jan. 8th, 1815.

Write the above from memory leaving out the less important dates.

Important Forts of the War of 1812 on the Mnemonic Plan.

SEVEN M'S.

Miami, Meigs, Madden, Mimms, Makinaw, Montgomery and McHenry.

ODD ONES.

Ft. Stephenson, Ft. Erie.

AMERICAN COMMANDERS.

Harrison, Hampton, Dearborn, Scott and Hull.

BRITISH COMMANDERS.

Proctor, Brock.—Indian, Tecumseh.

COMMODORES.

Perry and Decatur.

CAPTAINS.

Blakely, Lawrence, Stewart, Hull.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

June, 1815:
- Decatur was sent, May, 1815.
- June 17, captured a frigate.
- June 28, Americans released.
- Made a treaty with Algiers.
- To pay for property destroyed.
- To ask no more tribute.
- Tunis and Tripoli agreed to same.
- All accomplished in one cruise.

MONROE, 1817–1825.

"The Spotless President."

1. Born 1758; died July 4th 1831.
2. Fought as a soldier in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.
3. Was a lawyer.
4. Was Washington's minister to France.
5. Was minister to the same country under Jefferson. Helped to make the purchase of Louisiana.
6. Monroe was "more prudent than brilliant."
7. Jefferson said: "If his soul were turned inside out, not a spot would be found on it."
8. He died "poor in money but rich in honor."
9. He was the author of the Monroe Doctrine. What was it?
10. His admmistration is known as "The era of good

feeling," or "The golden era of United States history." Why?

11. The most important political event of his administration was *the Missouri Compromise*. What was the compromise?

12. One of Monroe's inaugurations was on the 5th of March.

13. La Fayette made a visit to the U. S. in 1824. Made a tour of the principal places. Laid the foundation of the Bunker Hill monument.

MONROE—

M—issouri Compromise.
O—cean Steamer.
N—obleman La Fayette's Visit.
R—adical Doctrine of Monroe.
O—rder Removing the Indians.
E—ra of Good Feeling.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what day did Monroe die?

2. What was the name of the first ocean steamer? River steamer? The steamer that carried La Fayette home? Why?

3. Which inauguration of Monroe was on the 5th of March? Why?

4. What war during this administration? When? Where? What about? How did it turn out?

5. Which is considered the most important political event of this administration?

6. What does 36° 30′ remind you of?

7. What party elected Monroe?

8. What is the Monroe Doctrine?

9. Name the first five presidents.

10. Who visited this country in 1824? Tell all about him.

11. What territory was ceded to the U. S. in 1819? What were brought to Virginia just two hundred years before?

12. What name did the "Old Republican Party" begin

to take during this time?

13. What did the Whigs demand? The Democrats oppose?

14. Who introduced the Mo. Compromise?

15. Who were the "Locofocos?"

16. Where is Tammany Hall? Carpenter's Hall?

17. What is a *protective tariff*? A *revenue tariff*?

18. Who were the four candidates for president?

19. How was Adams chosen?

PARALLEL DATES BY DECADES.

1817 Seminole.	What in 1807–1797–'77?
1818 Illinois.	What in 1808–1778?
1819 Florida.	What in 1809–1799–'89–'79?
1820 Mo. Comp.	What in 1810–1800?
1821 Mo. ad.	What in 1811–'01?
1822 Monroe Doct.	What in 1812–'02–1792?
1824 La Fayette.	What in 1814?

ASSOCIATIONS BY CENTURIES.

1817–1617?	1819–1619–1519?
1820–1620–1520?	1821–1521?
1822–1622?	1824–1624–1524?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write ten questions each about the meaning of political words used in history. Exchange.

2. Draw an outline map of the U. S. showing (a) original Ty. (b) La. purchase. (c) Florida cession.

3. Review the "Washington Acrostic."

4. *Always have a map at hand when you recite. Why?*

J. Q. ADAMS, 1825–1829.

"Old Man Eloquent."

1. Was born in 1767; died 1848.

2. Was the son of a president.

3. Noted for his learning.

4. Was always on time.

5. His vice president and nearly a majority of both houses were democrats.

6. Had a wonderful memory like that of his father.

7. He was a wonderful worker and was nearly 70 years connected with public affairs.

8. Died of paralysis while in his seat in congress.

9. He was the greatest champion of anti-slavery, and a strong opposer of the "gag law." What was this law?

10. Last words: "This is the last of earth; I am content."

ADAMS—

A—dams' Biography.
D—el. and Hudson Canal R. R.
A—lbany and Schenectady R. R.
M—aking the Erie Canal.
S—emi-Centennial.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why was Adams called "Old Man Eloquent?"

2. What body elected J. Q. Adams president?

3. How was the news carried from Buffalo to New York that the Erie Canal was completed? Then, what did they pour into New York Bay? Why?

4. Who invented the first R. R.? Describe the cars. The locomotive. What kind of rails did they have?

5. What two men died July 4th, 1826? What three presidents died on the 4th of July?

6. What is meant by the "American System?" How did the people like it?

7. What parties elected each of the presidents from Washington to Jackson?

8. When was the U. S. bank chartered the second time? For how long? When did its charter expire?

9. What is a mint?

10. Look on any gold or silver coins for the letters C. C.; S.; O.; D. Sometimes you will find no letter. Where is the coin in question made in each case?

JACKSON, 1829–1837.

"Old Hickory."

1. Jackson was born 1767; died 1845.

2. Was a poor boy.

3. Was very fond of athletic sports, but did not like books very well.

4. Was a few months a soldier in the Revolution, when only 14 years of age.

5. Was a lawyer. Congressman in 1796.

6. Had many quarrels and fights, one on the way to his inauguration.

7. Sometimes called the "fighting president."

8. Distinguished himself in the war of 1812, against the Creeks, and in the battle of New Orleans.

9. He believed in "rotation in office." What does this mean?

10. During his first year there were over 700 removals from office; during the 40 years preceding just 74.

11. Was once U. S. Senator.

12. Died of dropsy. Was buried, wrapped in the flag of his country.

13. He was strongly opposed to nullification.

14. Vetoed the bill for the 3d charter of the Bank of the U. S.

15. Prosecuted the Black Hawk War.

16. Threatened to make reprisals of French vessels if the $5,000,000 damage done to our commerce during Napoleon's Wars were not paid at once.

JACKSON—

J—ohn C. Calhoun.
A—dditional Duties.
C—lay's second Compromise.
K—ing of France Paid Damages.
S—eminole War.
O—sceola's Vengeance.
N—ullification.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the fighting president?

2. What state declared the U. S. tariff law "null and void?"

3. What state threatened to secede? Why? What does secede mean?

4. Mention some northern states that have threatened to secede?

5. On what doctrine did states base this right to secede?

6. What compromise settled this trouble? Who was noted in history for making compromises?

7. Did Clay believe in State Rights? Calhoun? Webster?

8. What financial bill did Jackson veto? What is a veto? Name other officers that can veto?

9. What did Jackson do with the money in the U. S. Bank?

10. Enumerate the effects of this act. Were the effects good?

11. What war broke out in the north-west? Tell about it. Why did they take Black Hawk to the East and show him the large cities?

12. What war in the South? Causes? Why was the treaty broken?

13. Why did the King of France pay the U. S. $5,000,000?

14. How was Osceola captured? Where did he die?

15. What medal was struck in the South? Who for? What for?

16. Who did the Indians call "The Sharp Knife?"

17. What can you say about the "Showers of Shooting Stars" of 1833?

18. In what year did the Asiatic Cholera break out in the U. S.? Is this disease contagious?

19. What reaper was invented in 1833?

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write a brief history of the U. S. Bank.

2. Write a short history of the tariff movement up to Van Buren's administration.

VAN BUREN, 1837–1841.

"The Shrewd Man."

1. Van Buren was born 1782; died 1862.

2. In 1818 started the Democratic party.

3. 1831 minister to England.

4. He was an anti slavery man.

5. In 1837 a Financial Panic, Canadian Rebellion, Murder of E. P. Lovejoy, Telegraph patented, Texas applied for admission, 2d Seminole War.

6. In 1839 first normal school organized, Washingtonian temperance society, Mormons go to Nauvoo, Ill.

7. In 1840 Sub-treasury Bill.

VAN BUREN—

V—an Buren's Biography.
A—rbuton Treaty.
N—ew York Failures.
B—ank of U. S.
U—ltimatum.
R—e-election Failed.
E—ighth President.
N—orth East Boundary.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the 8th president?

2. What was the "Patriot War?"

3. What caused the Panic of 1837?

4. What did the Sub-treasury Bill provide for?

5. Who was Horace Mann? What noted for?

6. What was wild cat money?

7. Why was the Harrison campaign called "Hard Cider" campaign?

8. Who were the Mormons? Their leader?

9. What was meant by "Tippecanoe and Tyler too?"

10. During this administration what societies were organized? School built?

1841 HARRISON AND TYLER 1845.

Tyler—(The 1st accidental president.)

1. Tyler was born 1790; died 1862.
2. Great admirer of Henry Clay.
3. First accidental president.
4. Nominated unanimously for vice president.
5. In 1841, Sub treasury Bill repealed. Harrison died, two bills for national bank vetoed, bankrupt law passed.
6. In 1842, Webster-Ashburton Treaty, Tariff act of '42, Dorr's Rebellion.
7. In 1845, Anti-rent Riots, Annexation of Texas, Admission of Florida.

HARRISON
AND
TYLER—

T—exas annexed.
Y—ielding of the Mormons.
L—atter Day Saints.
E—lectro-Magnetic Telegraph.
R—ebellion in Rhode Island.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the 9th President? How long was he President?
2. What is a bankrupt law?
3. What was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty about?
4. What did people mean by 54. 40 or fight?
5. What state is called "Lone Star State?"
6. What did they do with Dorr?
7. How long was Texas a Republic?
8. Who was called "Mill boy of the Slashes?"
9. Who founded the Mormon sect?

10. Who invented the sewing machine? The magnetic telegraph? When?

POLK, 1845–1849.

"Young Hickory."

1. Polk was born 1795; died 1849.

2. Polk served fourteen years in Congress.

3. Was a great admirer of Jackson, hence "Young Hickory."

4. Died shortly after retiring from office.

5. In 1845 the Mexican Minister left Washington, Sir John Franklin's last voyage. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

6. In 1846 Mexican War, Wilmot Proviso, suspension bridge at Niagara, pub. Worcester's dict., Howe's sewing machine, Smithsonian Institute founded.

7. In 1848 gold disc. in Cal., Free Soil Party, deaths of J. Q. Adams and Jackson, Astor library established.

MEXICAN WAR TABLE.

(Concert Drill.)

TAYLOR'S CAMPAIGN.

BATTLES.	GENERALS.	MEN.	SUCCESS.
Palo Alto,	Taylor	2,300	Am.
	Arista	6,000	——
La Palma,	Taylor	2,200	Am.
	Arista	5,000	——
Montery,	Taylor	6,600	Am.
	Ampudia	10,300	——
Buena Vista,	Taylor	4,700	Am.
	Santa Anna	17,000	——

SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN.

Vera Cruz,	Scott	7,200	Am.
	Morales	6,000	——
Cerro Gordo,	Scott	8,800	Am.
	Santa Anna	12,000	——

Cherubusco,	Scott	8,000	Am.
	Santa Anna	25,000	——
Chapultepec,	Scott	7,200	Am.
	Bravo	2,500	——

All victories American. Closed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

POLK—

P—alo Alto.
O—regon and Brit. Am. Boundary.
L—a Palma Battle.
K—earney's Expedition.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who said "Give them a little more grape?"
2. Who was called "Old Rough and Ready?"
3. Which was the "Battle on the Housetops?"
4. What were the causes of the Mexican War?
5. How many battles did the Mexicans win?
6. What was agreed to in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
7. What was the Wilmot Proviso?
8. Who was the first to discover gold in California?
9. Who was the "Pathfinder?"

1849 TAYLOR AND FILLMORE 1853.

FILLMORE.

(2d Accidental Pres.)

1. Fillmore was born 1800; died 1874.
2. Was governor, and 6 years a congressman.
3. A signer of the "fugitive slave law."
4. In 1850 Calhoun died, invasion of Cuba, Taylor died, importation of slaves into D. C. forbidden, Uncle Tom's Cabin pub., Cal. admitted as state, postage reduced to three cents.
5. In 1852 Webster and Clay died, Under-ground R. R., Visit of Louis Kossouth to the U. S.

FILLMORE—

F—ugitive Laws.
I—nvasion of Cuba by Lopez.
L—iberty Laws.
L—oss of three great orators.
M—aine Law passed.
O—mnibus Bill.
R—epeal of Missouri Compromise.
E—lection of Pierce.

QUESTIONS.

1. What were the provisions of the Omnibus bill?

2. Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin? What influence did it have?

3. Who said "I would rather be right than president?"

4. When was postage reduced to three cents? What is it now?

5. What was the under-ground R. R.?

6. What was the Mo. Compromise? What bill was considered a repeal of this compromise?

7. Who were the Abolitionists?

8. What was the "Gold Fever" of 1848–'49?

9. What is the capital of D. C.?

10. What is the Maine Law?

11. Who invaded Cuba? Why?

PIERCE, 1853–1857.

"The Yankee."

1. Pierce was born 1804; died 1869.

2. Was a U. S senator.

3. Was a brigadier general in the Mexican War.

4. In 1853 the Gadsden purchase was made, Crystal Palace opened at N. Y., Dr. Kane's 2d expedition.

5. In 1854 Perry's Treaty with Japan, Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Civil war in Kansas, Republican party organized.

PIERCE—

P—erry's Treaty with Japan.
I—llegalities in Kansas and Nebraska.
E—xposition at New York.
R—epublican party organized.
C—uban Troubles.
E—xplorations for Pacific R. R.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was Dr. Kent Kane searching for?
2. What was the Gadsden purchase? What did it cost?
3. Where and what was the Crystal Palace?
4. Who was the filibuster Walker?
5. What was the treaty with Japan? Who made it?
6. What was the civil war in Kansas about?
7. Do you review daily? Have you got a history note book?

BUCHANAN, 1857–1861.

"The Bachelor."

1. Buchanan was born 1791; died 1868.
2. Was the first bachelor president.
3. Was minister to England
4. Had been U. S. Senator.
5. In 1857 Dred Scott decision. personal liberty bills, Lecompton Constitution, Panic of 57
6. In 1858 Lincoln and Douglas debate, Laying the Atlantic Cable, Crystal Palace burned.

In 1859 John Brown's Raid, Horace Mann and Washington Irving died.

In 1861 Crittenden Compromise, seven states secede and Southern confederacy organized, Morril Tariff Bill.

BUCHANAN—

B—rown's Raid.
U—tah Rebellion.
C—onfederacy organized.
H—abeas Corpus refused Dred Scott.
A—ttack on Ft. Sumpter.
N—ew Parties. Discuss them.
A—braham Lincoln elected.
N—on Coercion Policy.

[illegible]TIONS.

1. Who was [illegible]? What was the decision about?
2. Who [illegible]? How long was it?
3. Who was [illegible]? What was his raid about?
4. What did [illegible] stand for?
5. Who was [illegible] "Queen of American Letters?"
6. What was [illegible]?
7. What was the [illegible] Constitution?
8. What was the [illegible] Confederacy?

[illegible]-1865.

"[illegible] country."

1. Lincoln [illegible] 1865.
2. His [illegible] rifle.
3. [illegible]
4. Hired [illegible] age of 19.
5. Split rail [illegible] Lincoln.
6. Was [illegible] War.
7. Was [illegible] and U. S. Senator.
8. In [illegible] interferes with Mexican affairs [illegible]. Douglas dies.
9. In [illegible] black acts.
10. In [illegible] ended.

CAUSES OF CIVIL [illegible]

S—lavery [illegible]
T—ariff [illegible]
A—Compromises [illegible] Comp.
R—epeal [illegible]
S—tates Rights [illegible]

AND

B—rown's Raid [illegible]
A—nti-Slavery [illegible] books.
R—ight to [illegible]
S—ecession of [illegible]

OTHER CAUSES.

1. Omnibus Bill [illegible].
2. Fugitive Slave Law 1850.

3. Invention of cotton gin 1792.
4. Annexation of Texas 1845.
5. Dred Scott Decision 1857.

SLAVERY—

S—umpter Bombarded.
L—ookout Mountain.
A—tlanta to the Sea.
V—icksburg and Gettysburg.
E—mancipation Proclamation.
R—ichmond Evacuated.
Y—ielding at Appomattox C. H.

BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

EAST.	1861.	WEST.
Ft. Sumpter		Carthage
Bull Run		Wilson's Creek
	1862.	
Fair Oaks		Mill Spring
Malvern Hill		Ft. Henry
Cedar Mountain		Ft. Donnelson
Manassas		Pittsburg Landing
Harper's Ferry		Perryville
Antietam		Murfreesborough
Fredericksburg		Pea Ridge
	1863.	
Chancellorsville		Vicksburg
Gettysburg		Chickamauga
Siege of Charleston		Chattanooga
	1864	
Wilderness		Atlanta
Spottsylvania		Nashville
Winchester		Savannah
	1865.	
Siege of Richmond		
Battle of Five Forks		
Capture of Richmond		
Surrender		
of		
Lee		

TABLE OF SIXTEEN GREAT BATTLES.

IN THE EAST.

BATTLE.	GENERALS.	MEN.	SUCCESS.
Bull Run,	McDowell	30,000	——
	Beauregard	30,000	Con.
Seven days,	McClellan	90,000	Un.
	Lee.	60,000	——
Antietam.	McClellan	80,000	Un.
	Lee	40,000	——
Fredricksburg,	Burnside	120,000	——
	Lee	80,000	Con.
Chancellorsville,	Hooker	90,000	——
	Lee	45,000	Con.
Gettysburg,	Meade	80,000	Un.
	Lee	80,000	——
Wilderness,	Grant	150,000	——
	Lee	80,000	Con.
Cold Harbor,	Grant	150,000	——
	Lee	50,000	Con.
Five Forks,	Grant	100,000	Un.
	Lee	35,000	——
Appomatox,	Grant	100,000	Un.
	Lee	28,000	——

IN THE WEST.

Shiloh,	Grant	55,000	Un.
	Johnson	40,000	——
Murfreesboro,	Rosecrans	45,000	Un.
	Bragg	35,000	——
Vicksburg	Grant	70,000	Un.
	Pemberton	45,000	——
Chickamauga,	Rosecrans	55,000	Un.
	Bragg	50,000	——
Chattanooga,	Grant	80,000	Un.
	Bragg	50,000	——
Nashville,	Thomas	20,000	Un.
	Hood.	50,000	——

Cost of war, $2,750,000,000

Cost of war in men, 1,000,000

RESULTS OF WAR—

R—ight to Secede Repudiated.
E—mancipation of Slaves.
S—tars and Bars Defeated.
U—nion Restored.
L—aws of Reconstruction.
T—hirteenth Amendment.
S—tars and Stripes Triumphant.

OTHER EVENTS.

1861.

Call for 75,000 men for three months, Extra session of Congress, Blockade of Southern ports declared, McClellan appointed commander of the armies of Virginia, Congress freed slaves in the Confederate army, The Trent affair.

1862.

Merrimac and Monitor. Capture of New Orleans, Negroes in the U. S. army, Slavery prohibited in D. C. and all territories, Issue of greenbacks.

1863.

Emancipation Proc., Guerilla bands, Draft Riot in N. Y.

1864.

Mine explosion at Petersburg, Blockade of Mobile, Gold 190 per cent., Alabama and Kearsarge.

1865.

Sherman's March, Lee's Surrender, Johnston's Surrender.

LINCOLN—

L—iberator of the Slaves.
I—nvasion of the South, 1861.
N—aval fight, Monitor-Merrimac, 1862.
C—hancellorsville, 1863.
C—n to Richmond, 1864.
L—ee's Surrender, 1865.
N—ation Restored.

1. State fully what led to the Civil War.

2. Trace General Grant through the war. Sherman.

3. Who were the opposing generals in 1st Bull Run, Seven Days, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, Appomattox C. H.?

4. With how many men, and what generals opposed each other in Shiloh, Murfreesborough, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Nashville?

5. Which battle was the turning point of the war? Justify?

6. Draw a plan of Gettysburg.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who said "all hail the Stars and Stripes" and then fell dead?

2. Who was "Stonewall Jackson?" How did he get that name?

3. When did Congress vote half a million men and half a billion dollars?

4. What was the Trent Affair?

5. What was called the Yankee cheese box? Why?

6. Who invented the Monitor? What others did he invent?

7. Who used the words "unconditional surrender?" On what occasion?

8. How are the islands of the Mississippi river numbered?

9. Where was $1,500,000 worth of cotton destroyed? Why?

10. Which was the first fight of ironclads?

11. Who was called the "Rock of Chickamauga?

12. What battle was called "the battle above the clouds?"

JOHNSON, 1865–1869.

(The Third Accidental.)

1. Johnson was born 1808; died 1875.

2. Was a tailor by trade.

3. Learnt the alphabet from a workman. Spelling from

a friend and studied 3 to 4 hours at night to get an education.

4. His wife was also his tutor.

5. He held the offices of Alderman, Mayor, Member of the Legislature, State Senator, Congressman, Governor, U. S. Senator, President.

6. Was noted in his administration for his independence.

7. In 1865, Assassination of Lincoln, amnesty proclamation, army disbanded, 13th amendment, Johnson's reconstruction policy, congressional policy.

8. In 1866, Atlantic Cable.

9. In 1867, Mexican troubles, Alaska bought, Tenure of office Bill.

10. In 1868, Johnson impeached, 14th amendment, Burlingame Treaty, Ku-Klux-Klan.

JOHNSON—

J—ohnson impeached.
O—ld Union restored.
H—ort's Content and Valencia Bay Cable.
N—apoleon's plan in Mexico frustrated.
S—anitary Commission.
O—rations on the Civil Rights Bill.
N—ew Amendments. National Debt.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who assassinated Abraham Lincoln?
2. Who was the tailor president?
3. Who was "Honest Abe?"
4. What did Booth say when he shot Lincoln?
5. In what disguise was Jeff Davis captured?
6. From whom was Alaska bought? How much did it cost?
7. What new amendments were made to the constitution? What about?
8. What was the Tenure of Office Bill? The Ku-Klux-Klan?
9. What is an amnesty proclamation? An impeachment?

GRANT, 1869–1877.

"The Silent Man."

1. Grant was born 1822; died 1885.
2. Was a tanner by trade.
3. Was a graduate of West Point Military Academy.
4. Won some distinction in the Mexican war.
5. Was one of the three most noted generals of the Civil War.
6. In 1869 the Pacific railroad was opened, Black Friday.
7. In 1870 Fenian Troubles, 15th Amendment.
8. In 1871 Alabama Claims, Chicago fire, fire in Wisconsin forests.
9. In 1872 Geneva Arbitration, Credit Mobelier, Modoc War, Boston Fire.
10. In 1873 Salary Grab, Money Panic, Invention of Telephone.
11. In 1874 Grangers, and Woman's Crusade.
12. In 1875 Resumption Act.
13. In 1876 Centennial, the Sioux War.
14. In 1877 Electoral Commission.

GRANT—

G—rab Act—Back Pay.
R—ing Robberies.
A—ct of Specie Resumption.
N—orthern Pacific.
T—rial of Election.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was Black Friday?
2. What was the Salary Grab? Credit Mobelier? Resumption Act?
3. What was the Centennial?
4. Who said "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer?"
5. Who was the "Silent Man?" "Little Giant?" "Sage of Chapaqua?"

6. Who said "go west young man?"

7. Who was the "Tilden President?" "The Father of Greenbacks?"

HAYES, 1877–1881.

(Policy President.)

1. Hayes was born in 1822.

2. He was a graduate of Kenyon College and Harvard Law School.

3. He fought in the Civil War, was elected to congress, governor of Ohio.

4. In 1877 R. R. riots. Murphy Movement. Edison's Phonograph.

5. In 1878 Yellow Fever, Fishery Award, Bland Silver Bill.

6. In 1879 Exodus, introduction of electric light, Grant's tour around the world.

7. In 1880 U. S. census.

HAYES—

H—ayes Biography.
A—ward to G. B.
Y—ellow Fever.
E—xodus of South
S—ilver Bill

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the policy president?
2. What was the Negro Exodus?
3. What is the phonograph?
4. What is veto? Specie payment? A Bill?
5. What is a census? A riot?
6. What was the cause of the R. R. riot of 1877?

GARFIELD, 1881–1885.

1. Was born [illegible] in 1880.
2. Was a graduate of Union College.
3. He was a lawyer by profession.
4. During the Civil War was Quartermaster-General of N. Y.

5. In 1881 Star Route investigation, Assassination of James A. Garfield, Centennial at Yorktown.

6. In 1882 Guiteau hanged, Miss. floods, deaths of Longfellow and Emerson, Anti-Chinese and Anti Polygamy bills.

7. In 1883 completion of Brooklyn bridge and Northern Pacific R. R., Civil Service and Tariff bills, letter postage two cents, Ohio floods.

8. In 1884 Alaska is made a territory.

9. In 1885 Washington monument, 555 ft. high, is completed.

ARTHUR—

A—ssassination of Garfield.
R—eduction of Postage.
T—rial of Guiteau.
H—igh floods in Miss. and O. rivers.
U—nveiling Washington Monument.
R—ailroad Standard Time.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the "Martyr president?" The "Teacher president?"

2. What celebration was held at Yorktown? What for?

3. What can you tell about Brooklyn bridge?

4. What was Pendleton's Civil Service Reform Bill?

5. What is R. R. standard time? Explain.

6. What are postal notes? Money orders?

7. Write a brief biography of James A. Garfield.

CLEVELAND, 1885–1889.

1. Cleveland was born 1837.

2. He was a Lawyer, District Attorney, Sheriff, Mayor, Governor of N. Y.

3. He was the 22d president.

4. In 1885 deaths of Grant, McClellan, Hendricks, World's Fair at New Orleans, Haymarket Riot in Chicago, Bartholdi Statue.

5. In 1886 deaths of Hancock, Logan, Seymour and Tylden, Presidental Succession Bill.

6. In 1887 Inter-state commerce and electoral count bills.

7. In 1888 Act for excluding the Chinese.

8. In 1889 four states admitted—S. Dak., N. Dak., Mont., and Wash.

CLEVELAND—

C—hinese Exclusion Act.
L—abor Disturbance.
E—x Pres. Arthur and Grant died.
V—ice Pres. Hendricks died.
E—arthquake at Charleston.
L—aw of Presidential Succession.
A—narchists at Chicago.
N—ew Orleans Fair.
D—eaths of many prominent men.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the Haymarket Riot?

2. Who presented the Bartholdi statue to the U. S.?

3. What is an anarchist? A socialist? A communist?

4. Why are the Chinese to be excluded?

5. What is the law of presidental succession? Why was it passed?

6. What was the inter-state commerce bill? Who must regulate this kind of commerce?

7. Tell about the Charleston earthquake.

HARRISON, 1889–1893.

1. He was born 1833.

2. His father was a farmer, his grandfather president, his great-grandfather a signer of the declaration of independence.

3. He is a graduate of Miami University.

4. He fought in the Civil war as Brigadier General and was known as "Little Ben."

5. In 1889 Pan-American Congress, Johnstown flood, Washington Centennial.

6. In 1890 Silver Bill, McKinley Tariff Bill.

7. In 1891 deaths of Bancroft and Windom, Indian War in the Dakotas.

HARRISON—

H—igh Tariff Act.
A—tlantic, Boston, Yorktown—warships.
R—usk 1st Secy. of Agriculture.
R—eed's quorum rule.
I—daho and Washington admitted.
S—ilver Bill.
O—klahoma opened.
N—ew Orleans Trouble.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was "Little Ben?"
2. What was the Pan-American Congress? What did it propose?
3. What was the McKinley Bill?
4. What was the Johnstown disaster?
5. What was the cause of the Indian War in the Dakotas?
6. What was the nature of the Chilian troubles?
7. Who are the Mafia?

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Associations—To Write.

1800–1890.

1800 Treaty with Napoleon, 1810 Proclamation by Madison, 1820 Missouri Compromise, 1830 Webster and Hayne Debate, 1840 Subtreasury Bill, 1850 Omnibus Bill, 1860 Secession, 1870 15th Amendment, 1880 U. S. Census, 1890 McKinley Bill.

1881–1891.

1881 First written message to Congress, 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, 1821 Missouri Admitted, 1831 Nullification in S. C., 1841 Passage of Bankrupt Law, 1851 Postage reduced to three cents, 1861 Southern Confederacy, 1871 Chicago fire, 1881 investigation of Star Route fraud, 1891 Indian war in the Dakotas.

1802–1882.

1802 Military Academy at West Point, 1812 Second war

for independence. 1822 Republics of S. A. recognized, 1832 Black Hawk War, 1842 Dorr's Rebellion, 1852 Underground R. R., 1862 Battle between Monitor and Merrimac, 1872 Credit Mobelier, 1882 Edmund's Anti-Polygamy Bill.

1803–1883.

1803 Louisiana Purchase, 1813 Battle of the Thames, 1823 Monroe Doctrine, 1833 Meteoric shower, 1843 Sewing machine, 1853 Crystal Palace opened, 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, 1873 Panic of '73. 1883 Standard R. R. time.

1804–1884.

1804 12th Amendment, 1814 Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1824 Tariff of '24. 1834 McCormick's reaper patented, 1844 Morse's telegraph, 1854 Perry's Treaty with Japan, 1864 Alabama *vs.* Kearsarge, 1874 Woman's Crusade, 1884 Alaska Ty. organized.

1805–1885.

1805 Lewis and Clark expedition, 1815 Battle of New Orleans, 1825 Erie Canal opened, 1835 Specie Circular, 1845 New York anti-rent riots, 1855 Slavery disputes, 1865 Lee's surrender, 1875 Resumption act, 1885 Washington monument.

1806–1886.

1806 Berlin and Milan decrees, 1816 2d U. S. Bank, 1826 Deaths of Adams and Jefferson, 1836 Death of Madison, 1846 N. W. boundary, 1856 Assault on Sumner, 1866 Atlantic Cable, 1876 Centennial, 1886 Pres. Succession bill.

1807–1887.

1807 Fulton's Steamboat, 1817 Seminole war, 1827 first railroad in America, 1837 Panic of '37. 1847 Mormons went to Utah, 1857, Panic of '57, 1867 Purchase of Alaska, 1877 Edison's Phonograph, 1887 Inter-state commerce bill.

1808–1888.

1808 Importation of slaves forbidden, 1818 Illinois admitted, 1828 Webster's dictionary published, 1838 Cherokees

removed to Indian Ty., 1848 California gold discovery, 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1868 14th Amendment, 1878 Bland silver bill, 1888 Act excluding Chinese.

1809–1889.

1809 Non-intercourse act, 1819 Purchase of Fla., 1829 Civil service reforms, 1839 1st normal school, 1849 Invasion of Cuba, 1859 John Brown's raid, 1869 Union Pacific R. R. opened, 1879 Grant's tour around the world, 1889 Pan-American Congress.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Let pupils re-write the above in chronological order and recite.

2. Ask Questions at random.

TWENTY WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wars.	Dates.	Troops.
War of Revolution,	1775-83	*310,000
N. W. Indian War,	1790	9,000
War with France,	1798-00	5,000
War with Tripoli,	1801-05	3,400
2d N. W. Indian War,	1811	1,000
Creek Indian War,	1813-14	14,000
War of 1812,	1812-15	575,000
Seminole War,	1817-18	8,000
Black Hawk War,	1831-32	6,500
Cherokee War,	1836-37	9,500
2d Creek War,	1836-37	13,500
Fla. Indian War,	1835-43	41,000
Aroostook War,	1838-39	1,500
Mexican War,	1846-48	112,000
Apache and Utah War,	1849-55	2,500
Commanche War,	1854	500
2d Seminole War,	1856-58	2,600
Civil War,	1861-65	2,850,000
Sioux War,	1876	4,000
2d Sioux War,	1890-91	10,000

*Refers to whole number of U. S. troops.

1. Give the time, causes and results of each war.

2. Number of Confederate troops in the Civil War was about 600,000.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

	PRESIDENT.	IMPORTANT EVENT.
1.	George Washington,	Whiskey Rebellion.
2.	John Adams,	Alien and Sedition Laws.
3.	Thomas Jefferson,	Purchase of Louisiana.
4.	James Madison,	War of 1812.
5.	James Monroe,	Missouri Compromise.
6.	J. Q. Adams,	First R. R. in the U. S.
7.	Andrew Jackson,	Rotation in office.
8.	Martin Van Buren,	Panic of 1837.
9.	Wm. H. Harrison,	Office seekers.
10.	John Tyler,	Annexation of Texas.
11.	James K. Polk,	Mexican War.
12.	Zachary Taylor,	Invasion of Cuba.
13.	Millard Fillmore,	Omnibus Bill.
14.	Franklin Pierce,	Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
15.	James Buchanan,	Slavery Question.
16.	Abraham Lincoln,	Civil War.
17.	Andrew Johnson,	Reconstruction.
18.	U. S. Grant,	Centennial.
19.	R. B. Hayes,	Bland Silver Bill.
20.	J. A. Garfield,	Star Route Frauds.
21.	Chester A. Arthur,	Anti-Polygamy Bill.
22.	Grover Cleveland,	Civil Service Reform.
23.	Benj. Harrison,	McKinley Tariff Bill.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Recite individually, then in concert.

2. Let students make the table more complete by adding other columns, showing when and where they were born, when and where they died, when inaugurated, time in office and by what party elected.

3. Illustration:—Washington, the first president, was born

in Virginia in 1732, and died in 1799 at Mt. Vernon. He was inaugurated April 30th, 1789, and one of the important events of his administration was the Whiskey Rebellion.

CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS.

1. The constitutional convention was held at Philadelphia from May 14 to September 17, 1787. It was fully adopted in 1789.

2. George Washington was president of this convention.

3. John Adams, James Madison, Hamilton, Randolph and Franklin were among the leading members.

4. First ten amendments were adopted from 1789–91, the 11th in 1798, the 12th in 1804, the 13th in 1865, the 14th in 1868, and the 15th in 1870.

5. What is each of the last five amendments about?

GRAND REVIEW.

REVIEW! REVIEW!! REVIEW!!!

The grand review as outlined in this book is intended to be a systematic scheme of reviewing history by subjects, rather than by a routine course. The very nature of the work done will lead the student to make a closer historical research. The chief aim of the work should now be to form the habit of making researches. *Research! Research!*

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The teacher may require each topic to be studied, or take only the more important ones. The important acts of parties should receive close attention, and causes and affects noted.

PARTIES AND PARTY MEASURES—DURING THE REVOLUTION TO 1789.

WHIG—FOR:	TORY—VS.:
Revolution,	Revolution,
Independence,	Independence,
Confederation,	Confederation,
Free Government.	The Patriots.

CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

FIRST REGIME.

FEDERAL PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Constitution,
Strong Central Government,
Tariff,
Internal revenue,
Militia in government,
U. S. Bank,
War with France,
No Alliance,
Alien and Sedition Laws,
Rigid Naturalization.

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS.

MINORITY POWER—FOR:

Constitution; People's Rights; States' Rights; France; Va. and Ky. Resolutions; Freedom of Speech and Press; Religious Liberty; Liberal Naturalization; Free Trade and Decrease of Officers.

Presidents—Washington and Adams.

Let the teacher write a list of twenty model questions for the class to answer orally.

SECOND REGIME.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

States' Rights,
Personal Rights,
Louisiana Purchase,
Embargo Act,
Non-Intercourse Act,
War with England,
Short Terms of Office,
Low Tariff,
National Bank,
Purchase of Florida,
Missouri Compromise,
Monroe Doctrine,
Removal of Creek Indians.

MONROE'S SECOND TERM—ERA OF GOOD FEELING—PARTY SPIRIT SLEEPS.

MINORITY POWERS—FEDERAL PARTY—FOR:

U. S. Bank; Strong Central Gov't; Repeal of Embargo Act; Non-Extension of Territory; Hartford Convention; Peace.

HARTFORD CONVENTION ELEMENT—FOR:

Taxation and Representation according to Population; Natural Born Citizens as Officers; Declaration of War by a two-thirds Vote; States to Defend Own Territory; Another Convention.

Presidents—Madison, Monroe, Adams.

Let the teacher write twenty-five pointed questions for the class first to be answered orally, then in writing.

THIRD REGIME.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Internal Improvement,
State Banks,

Removal of Deposits,
Double Currency,
Removal of Indians,
Annexation of Texas,
Sub treasury,
Rotation in Office.

MINORITY POWERS—WHIG PARTY—FOR:

Circulation of Anti-slavery literature; Rights of Petition; State Banks; One Term; Limited Veto Power and Protective Tariff.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY—FOR:

Land Proceeds for the States; Sub-treasury. *Vs.* Rotation in Office.

ANTI-MASON PARTY—FOR:

Anti-Mason Measures; Whig Principles.

NULLIFICATION PARTY—FOR:

Nullification; States' Rights in an Extreme Sense.

LOCOFOCO PARTY—FOR:

Democratic Principles; Repeal of Bad Laws. *Vs.:* Paper Money; Monopolies; Assumed Powers.

ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY—FOR:

Abolition of Slavery; National Sovereignty.

Presidents—Jackson and Van Buren.

Let each student write fifteen questions. Exchange. Answer next day.

FOURTH REGIME.

WHIG PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

President for one Term,
Protective Tariff,
Limited Veto Power,
Well Controlled Currency,
Reform of Presidential Usurpation.
Vs. Seminole War.

MINORITY POWERS—DEMOCRATIC PARTY—FOR:

Democratic Principles; Removal of Indians; Annexation of Texas; Rotation in Office; States' Rights.

LIBERTY PARTY—FOR:

Abolition; Equality; Liberty. *Vs.* Fugitive Slave Clause to the Constitution; Slave Trade.

BARN-BURNERS—FOR:

Democratic principles mainly.

HUNKERS—FOR:

Democratic principles mainly.

Presidents—Harrison and Tyler.

FIFTH REGIME.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Annexation of Texas,
Mexican War,
Reserved Rights of States,
Full Rights of Citizenship,
Land Proceeds for Nation,
Veto Power,
Vs.: Wilmot Proviso.

MINORITY POWERS—WHIG PARTY—*Vs.:*

Annexation of Texas; Mexican War; States' Rights; Wilmot Proviso.

AMERICAN PARTY—*Vs.:*

Foreigners—America for Americans.

FREE SOIL PARTY—FOR:

Free Soil; Free Men; Free Labor; Free Land to Settlers; Tariff; Prohibition of Slavery in territories; Liberty Party; Barn-burners and Hunkers same principles as before.

President—Polk.

SIXTH REGIME.

WHIG PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Omnibus Bill.
Slavery in Slave States.
Compromising.

Vs.: Va. and Ky. Resolutions, State Rights.

MINORITY POWERS—DEMOCRATIC PARTY—FOR:

Omnibus Bill; Va. and Ky. Resolutions; Slavery in Slave States; States' Rights; Compromising.

SILVER GRAYS—Branch of Whigs.

FREE SOIL PARTY—FOR:

Independence of Hayti; International Arbitration. *Vs.:* Omnibus Bill; Fugitive Slave Act.

AMERICAN PARTY—FOR:

America for Americans; Stricter Naturalization Laws; Religious Freedom; Reserved Right of States. *Vs.:* Whig Policy.

Presidents—Taylor and Fillmore.

SEVENTH REGIME.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Compromise Measures.
Kansas and Nebraska Bill.
Settlement of Slavery by Territory.
Free Seas.
Dred Scott Decision.
Pacific R. R.
Fugitive Slave Laws.

MINORITY POWERS—REPUBLICAN PARTY—FOR:

Internal Improvements; Pacific R. R.; Admission of Kansas. *Vs.:* Extension of Slavery; Kansas Policy; Slavery in Territories.

Free Soil and American Parties same demands as before.

Presidents—Pierce and Buchanan.

EIGHTH REGIME.

REPUBLICAN PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Civil War if Need be,
Internal Revenue,
Treasury Notes,
U. S. Bonds,
National Banks,
Emancipation of Slaves,
Monroe Doctrine,
Amendments to Constitution,
Civil Rights Bill,
Reconstruction,
Improvement of Credit,
Ku-Klux Act,
Resumption Act,
Civil Service Reform,

Vs.:

Extension of Slavery,
Unsettled Property in Slaves,
Lecompton Constitution,
Slave Trade.

MINORITY POWERS—CONFEDERATE PARTY—FOR:

Slavery; Fugitive Slave Law; Pacific R. R.; Annexation of Cuba.

LOYAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY—FOR:

Admission of States on Douglas' Plan,
Supreme Court Decision,
Pacific R. R.,
Peace by a Convention,
Civil Law.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY—FOR:

Liberty; Union and Constitution.

LIBERAL PARTY—BETWEEN:

Republicans and Democrats.

PROHIBITION PARTY—FOR:

Prohibition of Liquor Traffic; Reduction of Postage; Reduction of R. R. Rates; Compulsory Education; Election by Direct Vote; Universal Suffrage.

LABOR PARTIES:

Independent, Union, National, People's.

Demand to better the conditions of the laboring classes, in viz:—

1. Low Tariff.
2. Anti-monopoly.
3. Popular Election of Presidents.
4. " " " Senators.
5. Increase of Currency.
6. Graduated Tax.

Presidents—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur.

NINTH REGIME.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Improvement of Waterways,
Tariff Reform,
Reduction of Revenue,
Honest Civil Service Reform,

VS.:

Unnecessary Taxation,
Importation of Mongols
Sumptuary Laws.

Minority Powers. Same as in 8th Regime.

President—Cleveland.

TENTH REGIME.

REPUBLICAN PARTY—MAJORITY POWER—FOR:

Revision of Tariff,
Protection,

Nicaragua Canal,
Civil Service Reform.

Vs.:

Free Ship Bill,
Pension Vetoes,
Minority Powers. Same as in 9th Regime.

President—Harrison.

1. During your national history only five political parties have been in a majority rule. Name them.

2. There are ten regimes.

Federals: 4 presidents—8 terms.

Democratic-Republicans: 5 presidents—7 terms.

Democrats: 6 presidents—7 terms.

Whigs: 4 presidents—3 terms.

Republicans: 7 presidents—7 terms.

3. Democratic-Republicans, Democrats and Republicans each 7 terms.

4. Democrats were in power in odd numbered regimes—3d, 5th, 7th and 9th.

5. Republicans in even numbered regimes—6th and 10th.

6. Whigs were—4th and 6th.

Whig Elements: National Republicans, Anti-Masons, Anti-Slavery Society, Liberty, Free Soil, Silver Grays, Americans.

Democratic Elements: Locofocos, Barnburners, Hunkers, Douglas Whigs, Confederates, Anti-Secessionists.

Republican Elements: Liberals, Independents, Reformers, Federals.

Mixed Elements: Nullification, Labor Parties, Prohibition, Constitutional.

SEVEN SUBJECTS FOR COMPOSITIONS.

1st, The Whigs and Tories. 2d, The Federalists. 3d, The Democratic-Republicans. 4th, The Whigs and Kindred Elements. 5th, The Democrats and Kindred Elements,

6th. The Republicans and Kindred Elements. 7th. The Mixed Elements.

HISTORY OF TERRITORIAL GROWTH—SEVEN AQUISITIONS.

1—By Treaty with England.

2—*Louisiana Purchase.*

In 1803,
By Purchase,
Cost $15,000,000—What?
Size 1,000,000 sq. m.
From France.

3—*Florida Purchase.*

In 1819,
By Purchase,
Cost $5,000,000,
Size 67,000 sq. m.,
From Spain.

4—*Texas Annexation.*

In 1845,
By Annexation.
Was a Republic,
Size 318,000 sq. m.,
Debts Assumed $7,000,000.

5—*California Purchase and Conq.*

In 1847,
By Purchase and Conquest,
Cost $18,000,000,
Size 525,000 sq. m., includes other Ty.,
From Mexico.

6—*Gadsden Purchase.*

In 1853.
By Purchase,
Cost $10,000,000,
Size 15,500 sq. m.,
From Mexico.

7—*Alaska Purchase.*

In 1867,
By Purchase,
Cost $7,200,000,
Size 570,000 sq. m.,
From Russia.

Draw a large map of the territorial growth of the U. S.

Aquisition { 1 By Treaty, 5 " Purchase, 1 " Annexation.

ADMISSION OF STATES.

Outlines to be used with the text.

Vermont—*Vt.*

1. Admitted in 1791.
2. Green Mountain State.
3. Settled at Brattleboro 1724.
4. Bought itself for $30,000.

Kentucky—*Ky.*

1. Admitted in 1792—1791?
2. State of Bloody Ground.
3. Settled at Boonesborough, 1775.
4. Settled by Daniel Boone.

Tennessee—*Tenn.*

1. Admitted in 1786.
2. Settled at Ft. London 1756.
3. State of Franklin from 1785-88.
4. Birthplace of Polk, Johnson, Jackson.

Ohio—*O.*

1. Admitted in 1803.
2. Settled at Marietta 1788.
3. Buckeye State.
4. Settled by Rufus Putnam.
5. Birthplace of Hayes, Garfield, Harrison.

Louisiana—La.

1. Admitted in 1812.
2. Settled at Biloxi 1699, by Iberville.
3. Creole State.
4. Ead's Jetties below New Orleans.
5. Birthplace of Taylor.

Indiana—Ind.

1. Admitted 1816.
2. Settled at Vincennes 1702.
3. Hoosier State.
4. Birthplace of Benj Harrison.

Mississippi—Miss.

1. Admitted 1817.
2. Settled at Ft. Rosalie.
3. Settled by Iberville.
4. Name Means "Great River."

Illinois—Ill.

1. Admitted in 1818.
2. Settled at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria 1682.
3. Sucker State.
4. Nauvoo Temple commenced there.
5. Ft. Dearborn 1812—now Chicago.
6. Birthplace of Lincoln and Grant.

Alabama—Ala.

1. Admitted 1819.
2. Settled at Mobile 1711, by the French.
3. Lizzard State.
4. Paid Ga. $1\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars for Alabama.

Maine—Me.

1. Admitted in 1620.
2. Settled at Monhegan 1622.
3. Gosnold, Pring, De Monts and Weymouth explored in 1602-03-04-05 respectively.
4. The Pine Tree State.

Missouri—Mo.

1. Admitted 1821.
2. Settled at St. Genevieve 1755 by French.
3. Name means "Muddy Water."
4. What can you tell about Mo. Compromise?

SIX STATES—IMIAMM.

I—ndia
M—ississippi
I—llinois
A—labama
M—aine
M—issouri
} Admitted in 1816-17-18-19-20-21.

The student should by this time have a good idea of how to make out outlines for himself for the "admission of states." It is better to make much of the work of the student a task, but the work should be systematic. Merely the names of the states and the dates of admission will be given for the others.

1836 Arkansas	1863 West Virginia
1837 Michigan	1864 Nevada
1845 Florida	1867 Nebraska
1845 Texas	1876 Colorado
1846 Iowa	1889 North Dakota
1848 California	1889 South Dakota
1850 Wisconsin	1889 Montana
1858 Minnesota	1889 Washington
1859 Oregon	1890 Idaho
1861 Kansas	1890 Wyoming.

STUDY OF STATES' RIGHTS.

1. Originated in Colonial history.
2. Expressed in articles of confederation.
3. Recognized in the U. S. constitution.
4. Whisky Rebellion.
5. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.
6. Hartford Convention.
7. South Carolina Nullification.

8. States' Rights Party in Mississippi.
9. Personal Liberty Laws passed in northern states.
10. Secession of southern states.

STUDY OF INVENTIONS.

Benj. Franklin—stove, accordeon, lightning rod, 1760.
Eli Whitney—cotton gin, 1790.
Robert Fulton—steamboat, 1807.
Jethro Wood—cast iron plow.
Cyrus McCormick—reaper, 1834.
F. B. Morse—Magnetic Telegraph, 1837.
Elias Howe—sewing machine, 1846.
Hoe—cylinder printing press, 1847.
Gatling—Gatling gun, 1861.
Capt. Ericson—Monitor, 1862; Vesuvius, 1888.
Graham Bell—telephone, 1873.
Thos. Edison—phonograph, 1877; electric light, 1879.

STUDY OF SLAVERY QUESTION.

Columbus took 500 Indians to Europe for slaves.
Indian slavery in the West Indies.
Negro slavery in Virginia in 1619.
Slavery encouraged by G. B.
Negro plot in New York 1741.
In 1783 northern states began to abolish slavery.
Effects of the invention of the cotton gin.
Constitution forbade slave importation 1808.
Congress declares slave trade piracy 1820.
Slavery died out north of Mason and Dixon's line.
Missouri Compromise 1820.
Admission of Texas.
Wilmot Proviso 1846.
Omnibus Bill 1850.
Kansas and Nebraska Bill 1854.
Kansas civil war.
Dred Scott decision 1857.
John Brown's raid 1859.
Election of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation 1863.
Thirteenth Amendment 1865.
Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill.

STUDY OF FAMOUS TREATIES.

Ryswick: Holland. Same as before.

Utrecht: Holland. Acadia given to England.

Aix-la-Chapelle: Germany. Louisburg to France.

Paris: France. Spain ceded Florida to England.

France cedes all lands east of the Missi-sippi except New Orleans and the two islands south of Newfoundland to England. New Orleans and all west of the Mississippi to Spain.

Paris: France. England acknowledges the independence of the U. S., and right to fish on the shores of Newfoundland. Boundary lines agreed upon at the Mississippi on the west and Great Lakes on the north. Florida was ceded to Spain.

Ghent: Belgium. Same as before.

Guadaloupe Hidelgo: Mexico. Boundary as Rio Grande, southern New Mexico, Gila and Colorado Rivers. Mexico ceded to the U. S. New Mexico and California and the U. S. paid Mexico $15,000,000.

1. Tell at the close of what war each treaty was made, cause of the war and general results.

2. Why was there no treaty made at the close of the Civil War?

STUDY OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN.

Orators: Patrick Henry, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, J. C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster.

Statesmen: Washington, Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, Garfield.

Poets: Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Poe, Halleck, Emerson.

Historians: Bancroft, Lossing, Prescott, Hildreth, Irving, Motley, Cooper, Parkman.

Novelists: Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Holland, Wallace, Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Scientists: Franklin, Morse, Edison, Agassiz, Dana, Conte.

Direction: Look up the biography of each one of the above in your history or Cyclopedia.

EXTRA READING AND STUDY.

Articles of Confederation.
Declaration of Independence.
Ordinance of 1787.
Washington's Farewell Address.
The United States Constitution.
History of Constitutional Amendments
Song, Hail Columbia, 1798.
Star-spangled Banner, 1814.
Paul Revere's Ride.
The Webster and Hayne Debate.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1850.
Sheridan's Ride.
Building of the Nation.
Boys of '76.
Boys of '61.

FINAL CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW.

1776—Independence declared.

7. Battle of Saratoga.
8. Evacuation of Philadelphia.
9. Recapture of Stony Point.

1780—Treason of Arnold.

1. Yorktown Surrendered.
2. Preliminary Treaty.
3. Disbanding the Army.
4. Congress in Trenton.
5. Ambassadors: Adams to Eng., Jefferson to France.
6. Jefferson's land survey system adopted.
7. Constitutional Convention
8. Nine states adopt the constitution.
9. First president inaugurated.

1790—Congress decrees Philadelphia the capital for ten years.

1. Anthracite coal discovered in Penn.
2. Gray discovers the Columbia River.
3. Difficulties with Genet.
4. Wayne defeats the Indians.
5. Jay's Treaty with England.
6. Washington's Farewell Address.
7. Embassy to France.
8. Quasi war, Alien and Sedition Laws.
9. Virginia Resolutions.

1800—Seat of government changed to Washington.

1. Period of naturalization changed from 14 to 5 years.
2. Military Academy established at West Point.
3. Louisiana Purchase.
4. Expedition of Lewis and Clark.
5. Treaty of Peace with Tripoli.
6. Oders in Council. Berlin Decree.
7. Treason trial of Burr.
8. Importation of slaves forbidden.
9. Embargo and Non Intercourse Acts.

1810—Madison's Commerce Proclamation

1. Battle of Tippecanoe
2. Battle of Queen-town
3. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
4. Hartford Convention.
5. Battle of New Orleans.
6. Tariff law of 1816 2d U. S. Bank.
7. Seminole war
8. Illinois admitted
9. First steamboat crossed the Atlantic.

1820—Missouri Compromise.

1. Missouri admitted.
2. S. A. republics recognized.

3. Monroe Doctrine.
4. La Fayette's visit.
5. Erie Canal completed.
6. Deaths of Adams and Jefferson.
7. First R. R. in the United States.
8. Tariff of 1828.
9. Mexican independence recognized.

1830—Famous Webster and Hayne debate.

1. Nullification in South Carolina.
2. Black Hawk War.
3. U. S. deposits distributed among state banks.
4. Great fire in New York.
5. Florida War begun.
6. Admission of Kansas.
7. Patriot War. Financial Panic.
8. Cherokee Indians removed to Indian Ty.
9. First Normal School opened.

1840—Mormons settle at Nauvoo, Ill.

1. Repeal of the sub-treasury bill.
2. Webster-Ashburton Treaty.
3. Dickens' visit to the U. S.
4. First treaty with China.
5. Anti-rent riots in New York.
6. Suspension bridge at Niagara built.
7. Oneida Community founded in N. Y.
8. Astor Library founded.
9. Department of Interior created.

1850—Compromise of 1850. (Omnibus Bill.)

1. Maine Law passed.
2. The under-ground railroad.
3. Crystal Palace opened in N. Y.
4. Perry's Treaty with Japan.
5. Civil war in Kansas.
6. Brooks assaults Sumner.
7. Dred Scott Decision; Panic of '57.

8. Lecompton constitution; Lincoln Douglas debate.
9. John Brown's raid; Prescott, Irving and Mann died.

1860—South Carolina seceded.

1. Crittenden compromise; Morrill tariff bill.
2. Issue of greenbacks; Homestead act.
3. Sioux war; Gettysburg.
4. Fight between Alabama and Kearsarge.
5. Freedmen's Bureau; Amnesty proclamation.
6. Atlantic cable laid.
7. Purchase of Alaska; Tenure of Office bill.
8. Johnson impeached; Ku-Klux-Klan.
9. Black Friday; Union Pacific R. R. opened.

1870—15th Amendment; Fenian excitement.

1. Chicago fire; Alabama Claims.
2. Credit Mobelier; Geneva arbitration.
3. Telephone; Grab Act; Panic of '73.
4. Patrons of Husbandry; Woman's Crusade.
5. Resumption act; Louisiana troubles.
6. Centennial; Sioux war.
7. Electoral Commission; R. R. strike.
8. Bland Silver bill; Fishery Award.
9. Negro Exodus; Resumption of specie payment.

1880—U. S. centers.

1. Star route frauds; Yorktown Centennial.
2. Anti Polygamy bill; Anti-Chinese bill.
3. Civil service reform bill; Brooklyn bridge.
4. Territorial government for Alaska.
5. Washington monument; Bartholdi statue.
6. Presidential succession bill; Charleston earthquake.
7. Inter-state commerce bill; Electoral count bill.
8. Chinese exclusion bill.
9. Oklahoma opened; Pan-American Congress.

1890—McKinley tariff bill.

1. George Bancroft died; Chilian trouble.

2. 100th anniversary of the discovery of America.

3. World's Fair held at Chicago.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use the above for a thorough oral review, asking questions about each one of the above events.

2. Review the whole subject.

3. Review the reviews.

4. Do not neglect to have each pupil keep a history note book.

5. Always introduce selections from standard authors, that apply to the lesson.

6. Remember that history and geography are sister studies, and that one will always support the other.

7. Always, for each lesson, have a set of review questions to ask. Review daily.

8. While reviewing, maps should be drawn from memory.

9. Always question very closely, so as to have pupils make a close and critical study.

10. *Lastly, and always, have all mistakes corrected that may occur.*

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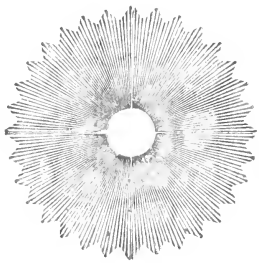
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